FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-056
Thursday
22 March 1990

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-056 *22 March 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Islamic Affairs

Further on World Islamic Popular Command Congress 1
Al-Qadhdhafi's Address 19 Mar *[Tripoli TV]* 1
Congress Resumes 20 Mar *[JANA]* 8

Palestinian Affairs

'Palestine,' Namibia To Exchange Ambassadors *[MENA]* 8
Statement to Carter on Peace Conference *[Sanaa VOP]* 8
Paper Publishes 'Islamic Army' Communique No. 1 *[Amman AL-HADAF AL-'ARABI Mar 90]* 9
Frayj: Palestinian-Israeli Meeting Possible Soon *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 17 Mar]* 9
Jordan Publication, Printing of AL-QUDS Suspended *[Amman AL-RA'Y 22 Mar]* 10

ARAB AFRICA

Egypt

Mubarak Visits Namibia, Speaks at Ceremonies *[cross-reference]* 11
Returns, Lands at Luxor *[MENA]* 11
Sinai Security Chief Denies 'Infiltrations' *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 20 Mar]* 11
Austrian Defense Minister Meets Gen al-'Urabi *[MENA]* 11
Britain's 'Boisterous Clamor' Against Iraq Viewed *[AL-WAFD 18 Mar]* 11
World Bank, IMF Talks Reach 'Understanding' *[MENA]* 12

Libya

U.S. 'War Secretary' Cited on Libyan Missiles *[JANA]* 12
Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Namibia's Nujoma *[Tripoli International]* 12
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PLO's 'Arafat 18 Mar *[JANA]* 13
'Arafat Ends Visit, Leaves *[JANA]* 13
Statement Issued on Maltese Delegation's Visit *[JANA]* 13
Sudanese Delegation Ends Visit, Leaves Tripoli *[JANA]* 13

Sudan

Foreign Ministry Supports Iraq Over Execution *[Omdurman Radio]* 13
RCC Member Meets Iraqi Ambassador 18 Mar *[Omdurman Radio]* 14
22,000 Chadian Refugees Reported in Darfur *[SUNA]* 14
RCC's Khalifah Comments on Visit to Libya *[SUNA]* 14
Cabinet Endorses Agreements With Libya *[Omdurman Radio]* 14
Economic Committee's Consultative Assembly Named *[Omdurman Radio]* 14
Al-Bashir Rejects IMF, Others' Conditions *[Omdurman Radio]* 15

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Kuwait

Minister Defends Iraq in Bazoft Execution *[INA]* 16

Oman

France's Dumas Visits for EEC-Gulf Meeting *[Paris LE MONDE 20 Mar]* 16

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd, Omani Sultan Sign Border Treaty *[SPA]* 17

United Arab Emirates

Emirates Recognize Namibia as Independent State *[WAKH]* 17

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn Speaks About Bazoft Case *[INA]* 18
National Front Derides Syria's 'Democratic' Steps *[INA]* 18
Paper Questions U.S. Military Presence in Gulf *[INA]* 19
Transport Minister Returns From Pakistan Visit *[INA]* 19
National Assembly Delegation Returns From U.S. *[INA]* 19
Moroccan Parliament Speaker Departs After Visit *[INA]* 19

ISRAEL

Shomron: Fatah Involved in 'Terrorist' Operations *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 20
Shomron: 'No Proof' of Fatah Involvement *[THE JERUSALEM POST 21 Mar]* 20
Netanyahu: Report on PLO 'Whitewash' Attempt *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 20
Shomron: 'No Change' in Syria's Basic Strategy *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 20
Syrian Overtures on Golan Negotiations Viewed *[AL HAMISHMAR 20 Mar]* 21
Peres on Reply to Baker, Need for National Unity *[Jerusalem Radio]* 22
Peres Expected To Expand Peace Process *[AL HAMISHMAR 21 Mar]* 22
'Qualifying' Remarks by Baker on PLO Needed *[HA'ARETZ 21 Mar]* 24
Alignment Repeals Court Appeal on Caretaker Role *[Jerusalem Radio]* 25
Hungarian Airline Halts Transport of Soviet Jews *[Jerusalem International]* 25
Palestinian Fatalities in Territories Updated *[HA'OLAM HAZE 21 Mar]* 25
Arab Child Dies; Several Wounded in Territories *[THE JERUSALEM POST 21 Mar, etc.]* 26
Foreign Debt Dropped $800 Million in 1989 *[Jerusalem Radio]* 26

JORDAN

Mudar Badran Views Domestic, Regional Issues *[London AL-TADAMUN 19 Mar]* 27
Defense Law To Be Annulled; Substitutes Sought *[JORDAN TIMES 21 Mar]* 29
'Independent Bloc' Formed in Parliament *[AL-RA'Y 21 Mar]* 29
Council To Allow University Staff Reinstatements *[JORDAN TIMES 21 Mar]* 30
Sierra Leone Second Vice President Departs *[Amman Radio]* 30
Switzerland To Give FR40 Million for Environment *[PETRA-JNA]* 30

LEBANON

Israelis: 'No Knowledge' of Prisoner Exchange *[Jerusalem Radio]* 31
Amal's Al-Musawi Comments on Hostage Issue *[AL-NAHAR 21 Mar]* 31
Al-Khazin Submits Resignation Over Bank Incident *[Beirut Radio]* 31
Amal, Hizballah Trade Fire in Iqlim al-Tuffah *[Voice of National Resistance]* 32
'Awn Sees Approach of 'Positive Stage' *[The Lebanese Radio]* 32
Lebanese Forces Urge Groups To Pull Back *[VOL]* 32
Lebanese Advised Not To Go To Cyprus for Visas *[Beirut Radio]* 32
Minister Returns From Cairo Health Conference *[Beirut Radio]* 32

SYRIA

Soviet Friendship Society Delegation Arrives *[Damascus Radio]* 33
Meets Ba'th Party Official *[Damascus Radio]* 33
Meets With Culture Minister *[Damascus Radio]* 33

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Najibullah Attends Ceremony in Mazar-e Sharif *[Kabul Radio]* 34
Fighting Intensifies; Mujahidin Launch Attacks *[Islamabad Radio]* 34
Islamic Unity Party Dismisses Kabul Claims *[Tehran Radio]* 35
PDPA Officer on Conciliation, Related Issues *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 18 Mar]* 35

Bangladesh

3 More Die in Election Violence; Toll Reaches 13 *[AFP]* 38
Japan To Finance Major Bridge Building Projects *[Tokyo KYODO]* 38

India

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Begins 4-Day Visit *[Delhi Radio]* 39
Discusses Economic Cooperation *[Delhi Radio]* 39
Parliamentarians Want Tibet Raised *[Delhi Radio]* 39
Tibetans Demonstrate Against Visit *[AFP]* 39
French Nuclear Plant for Pakistan Causes Concern *[Delhi Radio]* 39
French 'Willingness' Cited *[Delhi Radio]* 40
Commentary on French Reactor *[Delhi International]* 40
Gujral Notes Concern Over U.S. Arms to Pakistan *[Delhi Radio]* 40
Pakistani Television Broadcasts to Kashmir Jammed *[AFP]* 41
Finance Minister Discusses U.S. Aid, Super 301 *[Delhi Radio]* 41
Daily Views U.S. Stand on Kashmir Plebiscite *[THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 9 Mar]* 41
Army Chief Commends PKF; Last Troops Leave Jaffna *[Delhi Radio]* 41
Official Statement on Maldivian President's Visit *[ISI]* 42
'Full' Diplomatic Ties With Namibia Imminent *[Delhi Radio]* 43
Finance Minister Says $9.2 Billion for Defense *[AFP]* 43
'Major Offensive' Against Kashmir 'Subversives' *[Delhi Radio]* 43
Curfew in Srinagar Following Official's Murder *[Delhi Radio]* 43
2 Killed, 16 Injured in Chandigarh Bombing *[Delhi Radio]* 44
Minister Reviews Law, Order Situation in Punjab *[Delhi Radio]* 44
Insat 1-D Satellite Launch Scheduled for Jun *[Delhi International]* 44

Iran

Editorial Derides Recent White House 'Fiasco' *[JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI 11 Mar]* 44
Ahmad Khomeyni Delivers New Year Message *[Tehran TV]* 45
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Calls on Ahmad Khomeyni *[Tehran Radio]* 46
Khamene'i, President Visit Khomeyni Shrine *[IRNA]* 46
President Addresses IRGC Security Division *[Tehran Radio]* 46
Interior Minister Nuri Visits Chah Bahar Borders *[Tehran Radio]* 46
Speaks on Province's 'Potential' *[Tehran Radio]* 46
Afghan Mujahidin Leader Meets Velayati *[Tehran Radio]* 47
'New Details' on MKO Member Killed in Istanbul *[Tehran Radio]* 47
Resistance Leader Warns Against Aiding Tehran *[INA]* 47
*Report on Prodeedings of 25 Feb Majles Session *[RESALAT 26 Feb]* 48
President's Complaint Department Opens Phones *[TEHRAN TIMES 6 Mar]* 53
New TV Satellite Ground Station Installed *[Tehran Radio]* 53

Pakistan

Bhutto To Seek Vote of Confidence 22 Mar *[Delhi TV]* 53
Opposition To Boycott Session *[Delhi Radio]* 54
Minister Assails Opposition's Stand on Elections *[Islamabad Radio]* 54
Paper Says Indian Efforts on Kashmir Insufficient *[DAWN 11 Mar]* 54
Army Chief Speaks on Kashmir, Afghanistan Issues *[Islamabad Radio]* 55
Factory Begins Producing Tanks, Armored Vehicles *[AFP]* 55
Official Notes Border Trade With China Increased *[Islamabad Radio]* 55

Communications Satellite Launch Planned for Jun *[Islamabad Radio]* 55
Special Assistant to Prime Minister Appointed *[Islamabad Radio]* 56
Peshawar Customs Seizes 3,500 Kg of Hashish *[THE MUSLIM 15 Mar]* 56
MSA Seizes 36 Tons of Hashish Off Karachi *[THE NATION 6 Mar]* 56
3 Killed, 6 Injured in Shooting Incidents *[Islamabad Radio]* 56

Islamic Affairs

Further on World Islamic Popular Command Congress

Al-Qadhdhafi's Address 19 Mar

LD2103153190 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2214 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi at the World Islamic Popular Command Congress in Tripoli on 19 March—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. Brothers, we welcome you once again at your own house and in your own country and among your brothers. [passage omitted] There is a deliberate intent to terrorize this nation. There is real opposition to its future. There is a crusade campaign—which we can call the 10th crusade being led by the United States. When we say the United States of America, we do not mean the United States in which there are the blacks, the whites, the red, the Arabs, the Jews, etc., but we talk about the crusading establishment which monopolizes authority in the United States, controls the military machine, has the power of wealth, blackmails the world, intimidates the world, and uses the capabilities of the United States according to the objectives of this capitalist gang.

It is allying itself with counterparts in Britain and Europe and wants to create instruments for itself and regimes similar to its own, that represents its type of capitalists, conspirators, lackeys, exploiters. It tries to protect them with its inteligence services, bases, and armies in order to control the entire globe.

As it is clear to you, we are now living within a ring in the chain of historical conflict between us and this evil and hated power which is antagonistic toward us. In fact, it represents the work of the devil on earth. The so-called United States of America and its capitalist, imperialist gang—its allies—which it controls, in fact embodies the devil on earth and wants to [words indistinct]. A Muslim ruler who comes under the influence of America in fact becomes a polytheist because he has knelt before America and paid a pilgrimage to the White House. Visits to America and meetings with the American President by Muslim rulers amount to a pilgrimage to the American White House, polytheism. A Satanic country like that is not to be visited; no relations should be established with it, and it is forbidden [haram] for an Islamic country to establish relations with the government of America and its allies.

The break between us and them should be permanent and decisive. We do not need them. They need our raw materials and our consumer markets. They have transformed us into a consumer market for their trivial products. They want these markets and these raw materials and exploit these possibilities in their own interest. They even carry out medical experiments on our bodies, our sons, and our kin when the latter go for medical treatment to them. We are not in need of American nuclear power stations. We do not need American skyscrapers; we do not need the so-called Statue of Liberty. We do not need them. This country where you are meeting today—which is the heart of the Islamic world—the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah—declares that it does not need America, nor Britain, nor Germany, nor any of these crusading states. We can live forever without even glancing at where America and its Satanic allies are situated.

They boycotted us for the past 20 years. We lost nothing. We welcome such a boycott so that we can lock up our market to their trivial products, which have corrupted our food, clothes, manners, and even our stomachs. If we are serious brothers about jihad and about the action which deserves to be seen by God—if we are actually serious, it is inevitable that from this place we should go to our countries and call for comprehensive boycott of the forces of evil on earth. We should lay siege to them. We should not allow them to blockade us. We are the ones who should blockade them. They manufacture the consumer goods and need naive people to buy them in order to eat, wear, drink and use such goods. They need these raw materials. We should prevent them from exploiting them.

Peace with America? It is a deceit and hypocrisy, and hypocrites are doomed to the lowest level of hell. There should be no embassy for either America nor Britain nor Germany nor all the Satanic forces in any Muslim country. Nor should any aircraft of the Satanic forces be allowed to land or any ship to anchor in the territory of Islam; it is a disgrace.

Brothers, you certainly recall the Sharif Husayn-British McMahon negotiations. Sharif Husayn might not have been personally so, but at least the Islamic atsmophere and the Islamic spirit prevailing at the time, during the First World War, did not allow a crusader to set foot on the Arabian Peninsula. Consequently, the historic well-known Husayn-McMahon talks were held on the Red Sea. Why? Because McMahon was a crusader and the ordinary Muslims in the streets would not allow him to set foot on the Arabian Peninsula. Those were historic negotations which altered the course of the World War I and influenced the World War II and affected the history of the world. These talks were held at sea not only because Husayn was a Muslim, but also because the ordinary Muslim in the street would stone McMahon if he get hold of him, for he is a crusader not allowed to set foot in the holy land.

They decided to turn Indonesia to Christianity after 40 years. The Philippines was Muslim and they turned it Christian by force. Africa was Muslim, which they turned into Christian. We are living, as I have already said, in a battle against the 10th crusader campaign led by the United States of America and its Satanic allies.

I wish to tell, brothers, that out of the experience of 21 years of political-economic—social struggle with the far

and the near, the continents of the world and its super and minor powers and others, and out of all interactions between us and the rest of the world, I assure you, and especially many of you who have not reached power and are still living in the street with the masses or live in the mosque—I assure you that what is needed is the control of the street and not the seat of power because the seat is worth nothing. I stress that the world has changed. Were the people of the Soviet Union to demonstrate and reject the emigration of the Khazars [Jews] to Palestine, the government of Moscow would be incapable of pursuing this course. If we could persuade the American people to stand against the policy of its government in this or that field, then it would have no support in carrying out aggressive action against this or that field. I mean their parties and organizations.

Brothers, if you think that coming to power will lead to the rule of Islam and the victory of Islam, you are wrong. Rulers should now become naught [asfar 'ala al-shimal]. Rulers without the masses—this is the era of the masses, as the Green Book—whose contents are derived from the reality of the world, the history of peoples and their struggles, the suffering, and the aspirations and hopes of mankind—says. This experience is summarized in the Green Book. The Green Book is not made up by an individual: It is a collection of these conclusions, of these historical results.

This is the era of the masses. If we want to boycott America, we should not have ambitions for power; we should be in the street in order to boycott it. Rulers are now unable to boycott America. Muslim rulers are unable to boycott America. Statements against America and in support of Libya have been issued, but because these statements were made by governments, they did not mention America by name. The statements said: We condemn aggression, we condemn provocation, we support the Libyan people. You support it against whom? The aggression is by whom? They are unable to say America! When Russia wanted to court America, it ordered all the communist states in the world to avoid the word America in their official statements.

We went to visit communist countries, to talk to them—communist countries in Africa, and elsewhere; we proposed joint communiques saying we condemn American imperialism and so on, but they said: No! Cross out the word America; we are against imperialism. What imperialism? They said: Imperialism. [words indistinct] Orders! Because Russia wanted to court America and did not want to mention it by name.

By that I mean that if you want to get power in order to establish Islam, then I tell you that this is wrong. If we are in power, then we should leave it for the street! A government cannot order a worker in a cafe not to give coffee to McMahon, or to a crusader, or to Baker or anyone of those crusaders. But we in the streets can close the cafe in his face. He can sit down and we would not even provide him with water or services. Our Muslim workers should not give their services in ports, airports, or hotels to any crusader from these wicked powers. We who wear the clothes of America, we in the streets, we the masses—the masses of Islam—we are the ones who are clad in the clothes of America, Italy, Germany, or France. If we become convinced and took off these clothes, they would be left unsold and accumulate in the streets. [passage omitted].

If we actually wanted to create an Islamic revolution, and an Islamic reawakening as well as progress, and a new Islamic renaissance, and change the current course of history and restore some sense to these tyrannical forces and make them seriously take this nation into account, we should control the street and not the regime—we should now leave the seats of power to those who want to sit on them—because the latter are either nothing or are sick—as those who want the seat of power are sick as you cannot do a thing with that seat, then you must convince the man in the street after that.

Therefore we are in the street; we are the ones whose friendship will be sought by those sitting on the seats of power. He will beg the others to boycott America, for example. So long as we are the workers, we will do so even without an order from the ruler; we will boycott America. [passage omitted]

If America is not pleased with a government in the Islamic world, it will change it; it will make it fall. If America is not satisfied with the Muslim masses, what can it do? Nothing. It will submit. Can it change a people and exchange it with another? This is impossible. America can change a ruler. If a ruler stands against America, America may invade his country, as it has four million soldiers; it can send one million to any country. It has intercontinental missiles; it has atomic bombs; it has chemical bombs; it has bacteriological bombs. It can change any regime. But it cannot change a people; it cannot alter a nation. It cannot annihilate a nation. A ruler can be removed.

The rulers now are puppets—rulers in the Islamic world now are puppets in the hands of Moscow and then Moscow abandoned communism and therefore these rulers have become suspended; belonging neither to this or that side. The rest who follow capitalism, America, and the crusade comply with the orders of these but fear you—they fear the street; they fear the mosque; they fear the school and the college, as well as the workshop, and the field. Therefore, we should have a presence in the locations from which, if we say to hell with America, then that will be exactly what we say and mean, and if we say no then it will be no. If you reach power then you will become a prisoner of that power.

Had I been a president, or a king or an amir, I would not have been able to lead demonstrations in the street; I would not have been able to fight side by side with the fighters and support the liberation movements and establish an international leadership and center for these movements and pay the price for all that by having American bombs fall on me and an American attack on

my country and American provocations against and blockade of my country; had I been a ruler, I would not have been able to do that. [passage omitted] Had I been a ruler I would not have been able to say that America should be boycotted and the forces of evil should be boycotted; I would not have been able to say that they are Satanic forces, and want to be treated as gods; I would not have been able to say that America is the Satan on earth. [passage omitted]

We by ourselves and without the police call on the people to refrain from wrong-doing and uphold right-doing. If a policeman hits my car and damages it and tells me to go and perform prayers, then this is wrong. My conscience is my policeman. [passage omitted]

The Koran does not mention a government, nor an army, nor a cabinet, nor parliament; it does not even mention a party. The party of God are the Muslims; the Muslims are the party of God [hizballah]; non-Muslims are the party of Satan. We have declared that the Islamic nation is the party of God. America, the Israelis, and their allies are the party of Satan. Islam is a creed of the masses. It talks of the masses, not of the rulers. It did not say: Send representatives of yours to walk round the Kaaba. Call unto people for pilgrimage and they will come from all corners of the world, on foot or riding. [passage omitted]

There is no army in Islam. There is militant [mujahid] people, armed people. And they conduct their affairs by mutual consultation [Koranic quotation]. That means all Muslims must consult each other on the conduct of their affairs. There is no representation; it did not say their affairs must be left to their representatives. He said: And they conduct their affairs by mutual consultation. Now we see a falsification of this principle; they set up a council and call it the council of consultation [majlis al-shura]. Are they falsifying the Koran and lying about Almighty God? God knows the meaning of shura. The shura means that all the masses get together and carry out mutual consultation and decide what they want. It is not a council; the council means representation. You can see this clear falsification. As if setting up the council of consultation is enough and we have settled our account with God, the Almighty, and we have satisfied Him by following the Koran.

They complain: Why do we quarrel with them when they already have a council of consultation? Has God specified a council of consultation? He said Muslims' affairs are conducted by mutual consultation with prayers and zakat and other traits. It is not just a council of shura.

Brothers, we are now in a phase where we can benefit from the past. We know our history. We know how the crusaders targeted the land of Islam, retarded its progress and now calls Islam reactionary. [passage omitted]

Islam is not the common enemy of all Americans, because there are 25 million blacks who consider Islam a religion that does not despise the black person; it treats all colors equally and does not recognize racist discrimination. There are also the red Indians, the underdogs, and Islam stands by the underdogs. Islam, brothers, is the religion of the masses. Islam, brothers, is the religion in the Jamahiriyah. Consequently, we could not have a system other than the collective one. [passage omitted]

Islam is the religion of the group. We are a group in prayers, a group in pilgrimage, a group in struggle. We want to go to the streets, brothers. I would like you to take matters seriously, and to understand that had there been any benefit in rule, I would have been the first one who remained a president of republic, or king. I had ousted a king, and my colleagues could have appointed me king in his place, because rule is worthless. We have to oppose rule. We have to ridicule hired, insignificant, and puppet rulers. We should not vie with them for their thrones. Thrones are insignificant, and it is not appropriate for us to vie with insignificant people. [passage omitted]

We should go to the streets. We should declare in the streets the boycott of American goods, because they are infernal and bitter [zaqqum]. If the rulers, or the government, of the deputies in this country do not want to boycott America, they are free. They are 20, or 50, or a hundred people, and they are welcome to eat American goods and to wear American goods. This is an immorality, a shame. As for us, the group, we inform the masses, and orders are issued from the streets, the mosques, the factories, and educational institutions to declare the holy struggle. Do not be interested in rule. I can tell you that as long as we are seeking rule, we are in a vicious circle and we will abort Islam and depart from it. We will not reach a historic result.

Let the ruler beg you—beg the mosque—so that he can make a decision. We will transform the mosques into shura conferences. On Fridays all the people are in the mosques; let the latter be collective conferences. Let us propose to them the boycotting of America, the West and the crusade; let us call for a jihad in Palestine from the river to the sea. What nonsense! What happened then to the West Bank, the Gaza sector, and what happened to the martyrs of the nation since 1936? Were we wrong? The Zionist occupation began in 1967. What happened in 1948 and in 1936? Can we forget the Dayr Yasin massacre? The Jewish rulers who have seized Jerusalem are the biggest terrorists in the world. Nobody cares to open their dossiers—not even America—and accuse them of terrorism. Begin visited the whole of Europe and America and assistance and backing were offered to him—he was a criminal, a terrorist, and a murderer; he slaughtered Muslim children with a knife at the Dayr Yasin. Nobody told him that he was a terrorist. Let one of us slaughter an Israeli child or an American child; what would happen? The whole world would rise up in arms. But if you slaughter 1,000 Muslim children and as long as you are a Jew, or a crusader, or a Zionist, this would be allowed. This Islamic nation has become a nation of sheep. Now they look at the Islamic nation as

if it were a nation of sheep; even the sheep get mercy sometimes. [passage omitted]

Agents do not deserve bullets or the use of force. Brothers, we want to establish a popular, not a governmental leadership. If one of you becomes a ruler, it should in included in the charter which you will adopt and the internal regulations that, if anyone of you becomes a ruler he should [words indistinct] leave the popular leadership. We do not deal with rulers, because we are sure that the ruler would renounce Islam, become a hypocrite, a charlatan, a demagogue, an agent and, in the end, come under the control of America. [passage omitted]

I would like to say to you brothers that what really comforts me is the fact that for the first time an Islamic popular leadership, representing all activities of Islam, meets; a leadership representing parties, factions, organizations, and prominent Islamic personalities who have an influence on the street—on Islam, the mosque, the school, the workshop, and in the field, as well as the mind. If we give matters the credit they deserve, and do not deviate in the direction of power or politics, and manage to get rid of the disease of greed and love for authority, we would have performed an historic action, which has become possible for the first time for centuries for this nation. For the first time, the sons of this nation who have the capability of motivating and controlling the street and declaring jihad, and announcing a boycott; for the first time a meeting of this kind is taking place at this time and in such circumstances.

We should resist the trivialities now taking place or die, as in this case we are better off being buried underground than living on it. Palestine has become Israel; Jerusalem has become a capital for the Jews. Acre, Haifa, Jaffa, Lydda, and Ramlah have become the property of the Khazars who used to live in the North Pole in Russia; their king became a Jew; they followed him. Then they came, contingent after contingent, from their land and the land of their ancestors to Arab Palestine and said: Take Acre, Haifa, Nablus, Gaza, etc. They are neither from Asia, nor from the Orient; they are neither Muslims nor Israelites; they are of another nationality, those Khazar tribes from Russia. How can they come to Palestine? What mockery is this? How absurd can things be? If jihad is not declared against them, then against whom?

At the previous session I was hard on ourselves when I saw the destruction in Syria carried out by the Muslim brothers—I tell you frankly—against the Syrian Army and government and out of the brothers' desire for power; it was blasphemy. Had that effort been exerted in the Golan, the latter would have been liberated. Why did we not cause an explosion in Tel Aviv? Is it better for us to cause an explosion an Aleppo or Damascus? I wash my hands of this Islam. This is the Islam of America and Zionism—I mean that when rifles are trained on and explosives are sent to Aleppo and Damascus. Imagine; a number of cadets were on board a bus—cadets from the military academy. They were going for training and lessons to learn how to fight Zionism. The Muslim brothers in Syria placed explosives in the bus and detonated it and all the cadets were killed. Why did they not do the same to a Zionist bus and kill Israeli cadets? That was blasphemy. If we want to carry out an historic action and want to embark on group confrontation in the street, and with the help of all Muslims, then we should inevitably purge our ranks and cleanse our brains.

I do not accept violence [words indistinct]. There are now in Egypt pariah groups that are carrying out sabotage, sometimes against the police and sometimes... [changes thought] Even if they do not like the regime, there are now priorities—why do they not fight the Israelis? If an Israeli [words indistinct] and an Egyptian policeman are in the same street, they will shoot the policeman and leave the Israeli! Is this Islam? This is not Islam! In fact, the march toward power by Muslims is wrong; the march should be toward the street. [passage omitted]

We want to decide that all mosques become premises for Islamic consultation congresses. All mosques in our countries should immediately become Islamic consultation congresses. [passage omitted] Among the benefits of this charter is that we want to collect one dinar from every Muslim. You set up a bank, an authority—to be set up by this leadership—based on this money. There are one billion Muslims; thus we can collect one billion dinars. It could not possibly be a burden on a Muslim to pay a dinar once. [passage omitted]

Let us stand with Muslims in Bulgaria and any other place, the Philippines for instance. Yes, we have the funds. The only sacred battle is recovering Arab oil from America and the Israelis. Billions of Islamic funds and oil are in Jewish and American factories. Is this Islam? Are these Islamic governments? Is this the Arab ruler? This is a heretic, a renegade. We can not be Muslims if we are hypocrites. You go to the ruler and tell him: You are our master. How could he be your master if his master is American or a Jew? He has given himself to the enemies of religion, and those of the nation. We have nothing to do with him. He is despised, cursed, filthy, and we should not ask him anything. We should achieve what we want in the street against his will, and that of his American and Israeli masters.

There are one billion Muslims. Do you think that this billion is under the authority of rulers? This billion is feared by the hireling Islamic governments. Consequently, this Islamic leadership should mobilize one billion Muslims against the Israelis, or the Americans, or anything else. [passage omitted]

I discovered that these Arab regimes prevent their televisions from broadcasting the uprising. I thus decided to collect all the recordings of the atrocities taking place in Palestine against women and children by the Israelis who are backed by America and its allies, and to distribute

them all over the Islamic world. I want them to reach the streets and the billion Muslims, not the rulers.

We will distribute videotapes all over the Islamic world if the atrocities by the Israelis against women and children in Palestine, which are hidden by Muslim rulers in the Islamic world for fear of America and the Israelis. This initiative will be financed by Libya, before you manage to collect one billion dinars from Muslims to spend on your action.

I asked citizens from Arab and Islamic countries: Have you ever seen such ugly events? They answered: Where? I said: on television. They replied: not at all. Only Libyan television put out such news reports. But television services in the Islamic world—beginning with the Arab homeland—do not do so, as rulers ban the broadcast of such pictures. America bans the broadcast of such pictures. On orders from America and the Israelis, they forbid the broadcast of such pictures. I regretted that the fracturing of arms and legs with sticks and in front of photographers—the fracturing of arms and legs of women, youth, and children—are banned from the Islamic world, to the Islamic popular masses. We do not need a radio or power; it suffices for us to produce a videotape and distribute it to one billion people; we should concentrate on this point because it is important, because it is the starting point on this action. If we want to establish a real Islamic renaissance and unity and wage a real jihad, then we should not think about power at all. [passage omitted]

America and the crusaders and the Jews are now laying down the laws. They lay down the law and call it international law. They mold human rights in the shape they want. The right of man is that he lives assured about himself without fearing missiles and without being threatened by fleets; without fearing that bombs may fall on his head while he is asleep; it is his right to determine his destiny by himself and enjoy the rewards of his sweat and toil, and not to give up this reward in favor of a money-lender who charges interest or to exploiters or to the wealthy. This is not recorded in the Bill of Rights which America laid down—or as one of us said, the bill which America uses to justify the slaughter of others. As you—a Muslim—say: "In the name of God" when you slaughter a sheep or chicken or cow, America says the Bill of Rights when slaughtering a nation. [passage omitted]

Is this democracy? Democracy is what we are establishing: Demo-Karasi [chairs], people on chairs, so that it can be translated. Democracy is what Islam taught them, the religion of the collective, shura. Their affairs are a matter of consultation among them. [Koranic verse] Not a consultative council; collective consultation. These armies, these Islamic armies cannot resist America or even the Israelis; otherwise, why did they not liberate Palestine or even Jerusalem? What will defeat America and Israel is the weight of one billion Muslims, it is jihad. We want to mobilize the masses; we can liberate Palestine with knives! [passage omitted] [25-second break in transmission]

We are indeed made up of [words indistinct] and we should not ignore it in the same way that Marxism ignored nationalist work. They said: We have found you a new religion, that is, communism; that all peoples from Europe to Asia should be organized within this new religion; and that all peoples should abandon their nationalities, languages, and heritages. This system has finally proven its failure: an Azerbaijani is an Azerbaijani because his nationality is Azerbaijani; an Armenian is an Armenian, a Lithuanian is a Lithuanian and a Russian is a Russian! Ignoring nationalism will lead to peril.

Ignoring nationalism leads to perdition in the end; one should not ignore nationalism. Now, the Soviet Union has recognized that nationalism is a fundamental factor, and one cannot integrate peoples of various languages and nationalities in one suitcase and say: That is it, the problem is solved.

No, this should be a free choice. The Ottoman empire ignored Arab, Persian, Serbian, and Turanic [Turkish political movement of the late 19th century] nationalism, and it was thus been torn apart and finished. It thought that the Ottoman origin of the empire was enough to integrate these nations of various nationalities and languages.

We must draw lessons from these great historic experiences. When the Abbasid empire in Iraq ignored Persian nationalism, it was finished, and when the Ottoman Empire ignored Arab nationalism, it was finished, and when the sacred Christian empire ignored the Latin, Roman, and other nationalities, it came to an end, and when the Soviet Union, Communism, and Marxism ignored nationalities and religions, it came to an end. We do not want to build something that had been tested in the past and collapsed. We must recognize that this nation is composed of a number of nationalities, and we must respect them. But we are brothers in Islam, brought together by islam. And if one of the nationalities that constitute the Islamic nation is wronged and oppressed, all the other islamic nationalities would come to its help and stand by it. [passage omitted]

Some are defending one another in the name of defending democracies, the free world or NATO members. They do not speak the same language. [passage omitted] They are nations of different languages and races, but to defend one of them, they would all rush in to do so in the name of the defense of democracies, the free world, the Western world, the capitalist world, the colonialist world, or NATO members. In the final analysis, they are a diabolical force, united by the Satan, by evil, rancor, racism, hated, and desire to control and destroy, and therefore, this force does not want to see the weakening of one of its component parts.

We are bound by Islam, the love of good; we want to resist evil. We are the angels and they are the devils. It is a struggle between good and evil. In their languages, they know the existence of good and evil, but they cannot be good at all. They are evil itself, but there is no one to resist them. This devil must be stoned. Muslims who do the stoning [in Mecca] should stone the Zionists in Palestine. Muslims who throw one stone on pilgrimage day should take seven stones and go to Palestine. This is the holy struggle, the stoning, the true pilgrimage in this period.

What does it mean to go and throw seven stones during the pilrimage? This we should do when in peace and security, and we want to carry out our rites as dictated by God, and when there is no other devil apart from this statue [in Muna]. [passage omitted] But when the devil exists in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, the Gulf of Sidra, and in America, why do we not stone him, instead of this statue symbolizing it? The devil itself exists. This is true pilgrimage.

If what we are saying was spread among the billion Muslims, there would a be an Islamic cultural revolution, and a true spiritual revolution, and they would know that we are on the right path. [passage omitted]

Our consultation takes place in mosques. We have decided to transform mosques into people's Islamic councils of consultation. From these mosques we say: To hell with America; we say: We declare holy war; and we say: Let us march, and so on. No one could ever prevent us from that. This is Islamic will. [passage omitted]. But I declare that I am not in power, I am in the street with the people's masses leading the people's revolution. [passage omitted]. As for me, no one can complain against me by law, because the Libyan state is not officially responsible for what I say.

I do not have any legal, political, or administrative authority within the Libyan state. I lead the revolution. I may be in Libya, in the Sudan, in Tunisia, in Nicaragua or anywhere else; I may be in the Philippines or Indonesia. If any of you becomes a ruler, he should leave the popular leadership, because this is an Islamic popular leadership which wants to mobilize one billion Muslims. A ruler shall not be involved with us in this mobilization. A ruler shall be involved in diplomacy. [passage omitted] We should declare that a Muslim ruler is forbidden to go to America or to the Great Satan on a visit. Visiting the White House is blasphemy. You are not allowed to visit the Ka'bah and visit the American White House; this is blasphemy. Why? What does the American White House mean? What is the policy of the White House? The destruction of the world; hatred toward Islam; it is a crusade. How can you go to the capital city of the crusade, and receive instructions from it and then say that you are a Muslim and visit the Ka'bah. You would be stoned if you were found in the Ka'bah. If someone visits the American White House and then comes to the Ka'bah, he sould be stoned. This is because he is unclean. Our house should be cleansed of the unclean. [passage omitted]

If you withdraw into your shells, are afraid, keep silent, and become hypocrites, you will pay a double price. They will massacre you. The rulers will, as well as America and Zionism. All these are in your path, holding their knives. They are currently sharpening their knives to kill you. Resistance! Resistance! The massacre is in the offing, but if you resist, there is hope that you win, and prevent the slaughter. If you do not resist, you will be massacred in your sleep.

We did not go to America. We were asleep at 0200 hours, and they let the biggest bombs fall on us. One hundred seventy NATO aircraft were over our homes and our children during their sleep. They said it was in the name of human rights, in the name of the free world, and in the name of peace. Imagine how peace can be. It is arbitrary in every way. [passage omitted]

Gentlemen, if we agree on what we are saying here, it should be included in the draft charter, not the charter as it is now, and the internal regulations. [passage omitted]

For this is frightening for the crusade and Zionism and their hirelings to see the setting up of an Islamic command to stir up the street, without any links with government; a command that would dwarf rulers and trivialize power. It would not at all look toward the seats of power, leaving them in the dustbins.

This is grave. They want confrontation; they want us to seek power so that we may be eliminated, or attain power so that we may emptied of any substance, because we would be submitting to laws made by America. If you were a government, you would be forced to sign an American-made human rights convention; otherwise you would be considered outside the international community. But we can express human rights as seen by God, by Islam, as we see them ourselves. You would be forced to obey international law; you would be forced to obey an American law called international law, if you were a ruler.

It would be a great thing to take to the streets and declare a divorce with the government and power, its seats and its elections. We would have nothing to do with it. These people deal with America, and we wash our hands of them. This would be a great thing. I am after these governments that you do not want, the reactionary, hireling, pro-colonial and pro-Zionist governments. Their end is not in a confrontation with them; it is by giving them the lie, trivializing them, transcending them to the street, and leaving them aside. If such governments provide us with services in drains, telephones, or roads, all right, but we do not want this. Because if we build a plant, it is destroyed by America; if we build a block of flats, it is destroyed by Zionism; if we construct a vehicle, they cut off supplies of spare parts to us, and

they boycott us. No, we do not want... [changes thought] Who said we want factories, hotels. We want to do without these things.

We want to turn to the land and eat off it; we do not want distilled water, neither do we want Evian water or anything else. We want to drink rainwater, water from wells, from cisterns, but we want to live in peace and freedom, in our land, in our homes, and our presence and that of those allied to America; its embassies, its citizens, its tourists, products, its various means. They must be completely boycotted by the ordinary man, and we declare in the mosque that it should not be permitted by religion to drink or eat [American products], or shake hands or dealt with an American, because he represents Satan on earth.

America must be stoned, even though this is not currently the time of the rites of stoning [in the pilgrimage, Muslims perform the rites of rajm, the stoning of statues representing Satan]. Zionism also must be stoned.

America is lulling us with talk about its going to resolve the problem of Palestine. This is ridiculous. The man called Baker is pretending to be called Abu-Bakr just to deceive Muslims. They say: This man is called Abu-Bakr; an American. He has presented a ten-point plan saying that he is going to resolve the Palestinian problem. How can the Palestinian question be resolved by this Baker?

The problem of Palestine will be solved by the billion Muslims marching on it. Would America, which created Israel and is providing the Israelis every day with the means of destruction, solve the problem of Palestine? Is it as we say, the guards are the thieves?

Every day they confuse our thoughts; when will the meeting between the Palestinians and the Israelis take place? And when will the international conference convene? And when will the Baker plan succeed? And when will America undertake mediation? All these are meant to confuse us and deceive us so as to enable the emmigrant Jews to settle with American funds and complete their training and arming.

This is nonsense. There is no solution. There will be no West Bank nor Gaza nor any other place. They have ambitions other than from the Euphrates to the Nile. Zionism and America want to occupy the Arab world and the Islamic world. They are not in retreat. They are advancing, and are planning how to occupy Jordan, Syria and Sinai. They are planning now and training to go back to Sinai. They want to occupy the land stretching from the Nile to the Euphrates and Mecca and al-Madinah. They say: You Arabs claim that Jerusalem belongs to you and not to the Jews; we claim the Ka'bah because it was built by Abraham, and al-Madinah al-Munawwarah is a Jewish city from which you have expelled us. Banu Nazir and Banu Quraydhah [two Jewish tribes which lived in al-Madinah al-Munawwarah before and during early years of Islam] have lived there and it is their city. While in Tubruq we have sacred remains and we want to occupy it and search for these remains and let tourists visit these archeological sites.

Look what they are saying; do you think they will withdraw from the West Bank? It is impossible. Their map stretches from the Euphrates to the Nile and to Mecca, and this is only Greater Israel, while the rest of the Islamic world should be under its control and hegemony assisted by nuclear force. It is manufacturing nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical bombs, while the Arabs and the Muslims must not do so, neither Pakistan nor Afghanistan nor Libya nor Iraq. They must produce neither nuclear nor bacteriological nor chemical bombs. Why? Because this contravenes the scheme which America wants to succeed, namely Jewish control over the entire Islamic world. They believe, brothers, that in the active world there exist only two: the Jews and the Christians. The Christians have the industrial power and the currently advanced world. The Jews should be their allies in the eastern part [of the world], with the mineral ores, the excellent climate, the sunshine, the strategic passes, and the spiritual places from Mecca to Jerusalem. All of which must be under the control of the Jews, protected by the Christian world, as long as we remain naive.

The story is that Christ was an Israeli, and as we are followers of Christ, then consequently we are your followers. The Christians follow an Israeli prophet. Christ is an Israeli, a Jew. Christianity is Judaism. Christianity is Judaism—two sides of the same coin. On this side, we have Moses, and on the other we have Jesus. But it is all Israelite—Judaism. It is an alliance between the crusade and Judaism—why is there such an alliance and sympathy now with the Israelis in Palestine by the Christian forces? Because the religion is one. But this can only be accomplished with the removal of the Islamic presence, and before that the Arab presence. Both the Arab and Islamic presence is removed, and then there will be a vacuum to be filled by Judaism in alliance with Christianity. The world will then be stable until Doomsday; they will act according to this in preparation for the descent of Christ. How can Christ come back while we—Jews and Christians—are separated, while Christ is the prophet of us all? He is Jesus and is coming for the Israelites. Christians—those who are now called Christians—adopted the religion of Jesus. How can Jesus come back and find us disunited? This is what they say. How sad—as they say—to see Jesus—the awaited Jesus—come back while Judaism and Christianity are wide apart? They say: No; Jesus is the prophet of us all, and when he comes we should have prepared the earth for his descent and removed the barbaric and savage Arabs and hateful Islam; they say that Muhammad is a charlatan and not a prophet. They say that he is a poet, a cleric, and a wizard; they say that the Koran is the law of Hammurabi. They discussed that with me when I was at a military school in Britain in 1966—before the revolution. They discussed this with me, regardless of who I was—whether Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi or not—just somebody from overseas, and a Muslim. [passage omitted]

I spoke to him and told him that personal status is a fact; there is a similarity between personal status in the Koran and the laws of Hammurabi. But the rest of the Koran has absolutely no relationship with Hammurabi. [passage omitted] What I mean is that Christianity does not recognize anything called Islam, its ideology, its Koran or its Prophet!

There is an Oriental pope in an Arab country. I talked with him. He is an Arab, or he is supposed to be an Arab, because he speaks Arabic. He told me: If we Christians recognize Muhammad's prophethood, there would be no Islam or Christianity. He said: The reason why there is Islam and Christianity is due to the fact that we Christians do not recognize Islam and the Prophet Muhammad at all. However, Christianity commends Muhammad for leading the Arabs from paganism to monotheism. This factor is recognized by Christianity. [passage omitted]

I know some Libyan Muslim fundamentalists who belong to the CIA. We have the name of the American officer without whom they cannot do anything in the Muslim world. Muslim brothers are brothers of the Americans. Enough of these trivialities. Enough of them.

Kill 'Abd-al-Nasir, kill al-Qadhdhafi, kill Hafiz al-Asad, and so on. Can someone who kills 'Abd-al-Nasir be a true Muslim? When did the Christians and the Jews stage any victories against Islam? It is only after the death of 'Abd-al-Nasir. This means that the Muslim Brotherhood who was conspiring against 'Abd-al-Nasir were soldiers of the Jews and the Christians. [passage omitted]

If you study this talk among you, and include it in the charter, there will be a common denominator between you and me. I will be a brother among you, and there will be a collective leadership [working] according to Islam [words indistinct], and we will all go together. [passage omitted] I have experienced all this, and I am not ready to try failing experiments again. He who is serious will be treated likewise, and he who is not could not hope to continue with us. [passage omitted]

Congress Resumes 20 Mar

LD2103182590 Tripoli JANA in English 1644 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Tripoli, al-Rabie [March] 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The Second General Conference of the World Islamic People's Command (WIPC) resumed its sessions yesterday evening in Tripoli under the slogan "adhere" with scientists, thinkers and Islamic leaderships and activities from various parts of the globe taking part.

The participants continued debating the remaining items of the agenda by listening to a report from the temporary Shura Committee which was set just before the adjourning of the morning sessions, which is related to the third article about the selection of a general secretary and members of the general secretariat of WIPC in accordance with the draft bill of its constitution. After that they discussed the fourth article concerning the developments and the new happenings in the Islamic world. WIPC members, in their addresses, explained what Islam and Muslims are subjected to in various parts of the globe: assaults, rude treatment and insult from U.S. imperialism and world Zionism.

They also asserted the need to understand the dangerous changes taking part recently in some spots in the world and their reflections on the Islamic nation.

The session was adjourned to be reconvened this morning to continue debating this article.

Palestinian Affairs

'Palestine,' Namibia To Exchange Ambassadors

NC2103221890 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Windhoek, 21 Mar (MENA)—A MENA correspondent in Windhoek has learned that Palestine and Namibia have agreed to exchange diplomatic representation at the ambassador level. 'Ali Nasir's appointment as Palestine's ambassador to Namibia has been approved, and now the Namibian Government is choosing its ambassador to Palestine. It is worth noting that Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat is now in Windhoek to participate in Namibia's independence celebrations.

Statement to Carter on Peace Conference

JN2103194590 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Mar 90

["Text" of statement handed to former U.S. President Jimmy Carter by a number of prominent Palestinian figures during a meeting at the National Palace Hotel in Jerusalem—date not given]

[Text] Mr. President, our intifadah has always raised two slogans: freedom and independence. Freedom is connected with the issues related to the abnormal situation resulting from the occupation. This problem cannot be solved except by ending the occupation. As for independence, it is connected with issues related to people's identity. We, here and in the diaspora, are one people with one demand—namely, the right of self-determination. There is no other way of dealing with these issues except by establishing our independent state. This will enable us to exercise our sovereignty. We have a leadership, which is the PLO. We also have a concept about peace which was announced by our Palestine National Council in Algiers session on 15 November 1988. At that session we declared our independence and presented a way of enabling us to attain peace through negotiations—namely, the international conference.

Our concept of peace is a humanitarian one based on the principle of equality. As for our declaration of independence, it is a proclamation of the humanitarian rights that should prevail among individuals and nations. Our concept of peace constitutes a historic turning point and provides a historic opportunity. It is a bridge connecting the present state of war with the state of peace that could prevail in the future.

For its part, Israel did not present anything through its plan, which was announced on 14 May 1989. This plan is based on negative principles. In this plan, Israel rejects the Palestinian state and the PLO as a negotiating partner. Israel is also making changes to the current status of the occupied territory. It also proposes reaching peace with Jordan after a certain period. However, despite being responsible for this plan, Shamir, who is known for his repeated no's in all the peace initiatives, has added another no to his own initiative.

As for the Labor Party position, it is also a vacillating one and cannot be relied upon, especially as manifested recently. We have begun to hear the Labor Party figures use a hard-line Likudist language. They also say no to concessions in Jerusalem, no to the PLO, and no to Palestinians in exile.

Mr. President, without Jerusalem being the capital of our Palestinian state, without the full participation and rights of the Palestinians in the diaspora, and without the PLO, it will be impossible to realize peace. Therefore, based on these principles, we demand the convocation of the international conference. And despite the suffering and repression, we are still adhering to our dream and vision of peace. We are still committed to taking up the challenge that we have proposed. We continue to believe that one day we will realize our rights in full.

Paper Publishes 'Islamic Army' Communique No. 1

JN2203092390 Amman AL-HADAF AL-'ARABI in Arabic Mar 90 p 1

[Text] In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate.

Communique No. 1 issued by the General Command of the Front of the Islamic Army for the Liberation of Palestine [Jabhat al-Jaysh al-Islami Litahrir Filastin] under the command of Hasan al-Hasan.

Orders have been issued by the General Command of the Front to all members of the military cadre in India and all nearby regions and Africa to blow up airline offices and to set off explosions in airports receiving planes carrying Falasha or Soviet Jews to occupied Palestine. The Front also threatens the physical liquidation of all plotters, collaborators, and international brokers who provide help to facilitate the immigration of Jews to Palestine. The Front also calls upon all members of Islamic parties in the East and the West; from Palestine to Afghanistan and from Morocco to Lebanon, to join the military wing of the Front of the Islamic Army, which is the first auxilliary force for the blessed Palestinian intifadah, the Islamic Hamas Movement, and the Islamic Unification Movement and of the Egyptian, Jordanian, Syrian, and Lebanese armies standing along the entire frontline with the enemy for the liberation of Palestine which, the great and brilliant leader Saddam Husayn said, is before our eyes and we will strive to liberate. We hope to find a personality like Saddam Husayn among our ranks. Victory shall be ours, God willing, with the assistance of God and our Arab brothers.

May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

Frayj: Palestinian-Israeli Meeting Possible Soon

PM2103105890 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 17 Mar 90 p 3

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by Zaki Shihab in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Shihab] How do you view Shamir's refusal to talk to the PLO and refusal to accept the U.S. proposals?

[Frayj] I believe in the English expression "never say never" in politics. At present Shamir's position appears to be intransigent, rejectionist, and rigid but the intifadah has caused interactions in political circles and Israeli society.

A large percentage of Israelis now support dialogue with the Palestinians and withdrawal from the occupied territories, from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Some, including ministers, are expressing willingness to negotiate directly with the PLO and with president Yasir 'Arafat. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] How big a threat does the immigration of Soviet Jews pose to the occupied territory and what are its repercussions for the peace efforts?

[Frayj] The Soviets have opened the gates to the emigration of Jews and non-Jews. Several million could leave the Soviet Union, and the vast majority of them will settle in Palestine. An increased population will have demographic, political, military, and economic repercussions and will lessen Israel's enthusiasm for peace with the Arabs. [passage omitted]

Immigrants are arriving daily in Israel. By the end of this year the number of immigrants could reach 100,000. That is not a small number. Housing, land, and material resources will be needed. So before the real flood of immigrants to the holy places begins, we must make urgent efforts in all the world's capitals to reactivate the peace process as quickly and as powerfully as possible.

[Shihab] In view of Shamir's insistence on his position, what, in your opinion, is the solution to the question of representation of Arab Jerusalem?

[Frayj] Arab Jerusalem is a part of the West Bank occupied by Israel in June 1967. When Israel unified East and West Jerusalem the world's reaction was very strong. [passage omitted]

We consider Jerusalem an occupied territory, just like Bethlehem, Nabulus, Ramallah, or Hebron. The Arab people of Jerusalem have lived under occupation since June 1967. They do not belong to muncipalities and have no political representation or status of any kind.

The Palestinian delegation to the negotiations with Israel must include representatives who originally come from Jerusalem. I say here and now that nobody who works in Jerusalem but does not come from Jerusalem should be allowed to represent Jerusalem. That would be wrong, an infringement on the rights of the people of Jerusalem, and counter to our basic political and national demands.

As mayor of Bethlehem, I would never agree to the representation of Jerusalem by anyone except one of its indegenous people. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] Your name has been included those mentioned for participation in the Palestinian delegation to the negotiations if the political obstacles are overcome. Have you been contacted on that matter?

[Frayj] In all honesty, I say that nobody has discussed this matter with me at all; but if my name were clearly put forward by the PLO, I would not hesitate to serve the cause of my people and country. I consider that a sacred duty.

[Shihab] Are you optimistic about Israeli-Palestinian dialogue, even though the enemy's prime minister insists on his position?

[Frayj] I firmly believe that an Israeli-Palestinian meeting is possible in the foreseeable future.

[Shihab] Within a month, for example, despite what has happened within the Israeli cabinet?

[Frayj] Yes. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] There is some contradiction between Israeli policies, talk of U.S. peace proposals, and the effort being made to bring millions of Jewish immigrants to the occupied territory.

[Frayj] Actually, the Jews bring in the immigrants and Gorbachev opened the way to them, but I personally hold the governments of the United States, Canada, and Western Europe responsible, because they have been putting pressure and imposing sanctions on the Soviet Union for many years, demanding that the Jews be allowed to emigrate.

The Soviet Union has responded to the European and American pressures, without which there would have been no emigration. [passage omitted]

Jordan Publication, Printing of AL-QUDS Suspended

JN2203095090 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic
22 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] Amman—'Isa al-Jahmani, director of the Press and Publications Department, has decided to discontinue the issuance and printing of AL-QUDS newspaper in Jordan since it has not obtained a license from the Council of Ministers in accordance with Article 16 of the Press and Publications Law No. 33 of 1973.

This came in a letter sent by the information minister to House of Representatives Member Faris al-Nabulsi together with the letter from the director of the Press and Publications Department on not allowing the paper to be issued in accordance with Articles 16 and 64 of the Press and Publications Law.

House Member al-Nabulsi had earlier asked the information minister to explain the status of the paper and how it obtained a license to be issued in Jordan. The minister had replied by saying that the decision to print the paper in Jordan was made orally by the prime minister to the information minister in 1977.

Egypt

Mubarak Visits Namibia, Speaks at Ceremonies

WA2203154090

For MENA and Johannesburg SAPA reportage on the visit to the Republic of Namibia by President Husni Mubarak, including his speech delivered on behalf of the African leaders at the Namibian independence ceremony held in Windhoek on 21 March, see the Southern Africa section of the 21 March 1990 and subsequent issues of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

Returns, Lands at Luxor

NC2203083090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0804 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] Luxor, 22 Mar (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak returned to the homeland from the Namibian capital Windhoek this morning. He had attended the Namibian independence celebrations. The president's plane landed at Luxor Airport because of bad weather conditions at Cairo Airport.

Luxor Mayor Muhammad al-Bahnasawi, municipal officials, and city notables received the president at the airport.

President Mubarak began a tour of historical sites in Luxor while waiting for an improvement of visibility at Cairo International Airport.

Sinai Security Chief Denies 'Infiltrations'

JN2103181890 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 20 Mar 90 p 1

[By Muhammad Rabi' from al-'Arish]

[Text] North Sinai security commander Major General 'Ali Wali has reacted to statements aired on Israeli radio regarding infiltrations from the Egyptian to the Israeli side on the common borders and on the existence of tunnels there by stating: There are no tunnels or infiltrations whatsoever. The security situation is calm, and there is nothing to upset the peace there. Besides, we have not uncovered any tunnels from our side. The [infiltration] attempts might have been made from the side of the occupied territories.

Austrian Defense Minister Meets Gen al-'Urabi

NC2103163990 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1536 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Cairo, 21 Mar (MENA)—Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chairman of the Arab Industrialization Organization [AIO], met today with Robert Lichal, Austrian minister for national defense. They discussed the prospects of cooperation in military production between the AIO and Austria. The Austrian ambassador attended the meeting. This morning the Austrian defense minister visited some of the AIO factories.

Britain's 'Boisterous Clamor' Against Iraq Viewed

JN2003115690 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 18 Mar 90 p 1

[Article by chief editor Jamal Badawi: "Why This Boisterous Clamor Against Iraq, Mrs. Thatcher?"]

[Text] What is the meaning of this boisterous clamor created by the British Government against Iraq? What is the secret behind this mad campaign that is being launched by Mrs. Thatcher's government, which reached the point of recalling the British ambassador from Baghdad, expelling Iraqi officers [as published] studying in Britain, and threatening to impose economic sanctions on Iraq? The House of Commons met, and we heard fiery speeches that have not been heard since Great Britain used to impose its sovereignty over the East and its trusteeship on all those who were affiliated to it.

When we look for the sin that was committed by the Iraqi Government, and the reason for all this clamor, we find that it is because Iraq has executed an Iranian spy holding British nationality, who used to work for Israel and Britain. What did the British Government expect the Iraqi Government to do? Did it expect the Iraqi Government to pat the spy on the back and say: We will let you go free because of the nationality you hold and the protection you enjoy? Or does Mrs. Thatcher's government expect the Iraqi Government to be careless about its national security and cede its sovereignty and independence for the sake of a spy working for Britain and Israel?

Britain has created a political and propaganda campaign against the Iraqi Government and accused it of being barbaric and brutal, and of violating human rights, although the Iraqi Government committed itself to the procedures of international law and the provisions of the Vienna Convention regarding the trial of foreigners, and allowed the British consul to attend the trial proceedings. The British consul himself heard the spy's confessions and read his hand-written confessions regarding the mission he was instructed to carry out for Britain and Israel. Later, official British sources revealed that the spy was a thief and had been sentenced to 18 months in prison for robbery in 1981. When the spy was released from prison, he offered his services to espionage organs. In light of this, how can world public opinion be convinced of the sincerity of this fierce propaganda campaign of defending a man who was a thief and a spy at the same time?

Using human rights as a pretext has become a trick to deceive naive people. Human rights are an indivisible whole, Mrs. Thatcher. It is unfair to classify these rights according to color, race, or religion so that full rights are given to whites, and black, red, or yellow people are deprived of these rights. It is unfair to acknowledge someone's rights because he holds British nationality, and to ignore the rights of millions of Arabs. If Mrs. Thatcher is really concerned about human rights, why does her conscience not pain for the Palestinian people's

rights which are being violated every day by the bullets of the Israelis? Why do we not hear about recalling the British ambassador from Israel to protest the criminal acts that Zionism is carrying out against the Palestinian people? Or is it that rights are only for the sons of the western civilization, and contempt and humiliation for the sons of Arab civilization?

World Bank, IMF Talks Reach 'Understanding'

NC2003091090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Text] Washington, 20 Mar (MENA)—MENA has learned from informed sources here that the ongoing talks beween Egypt and the World Bank have made considerable progress toward concluding an agreement that will enable Egypt to obtain new loans to carry out reform programs in the various sectors of industry, agriculture, energy, transport, and others.

Egypt and the World Bank have reached an understanding on the steps to be taken in the next few months. Accordingly, Egypt will carry out the reforms it had set for itself in the seven-point program submitted to the World Bank by the Egyptian Government. The program includes proposals to ease the burdens of reform on the low-income citizens. For its part, the World Bank will provide Egypt with the loans it needs for structural reforms in the various sectors. A final agreement on this issue is expected to be concluded soon.

According to an informed source here, the volume of the new loans is yet to be set, but the loans might reach $500 or $600 million, or even more, depending on the details of the final agreement to be concluded in this respect. The source pointed out that there will be flexibility in using these new loans so that they may be earmarked for a wide range of sectors, instead of being confined to specific projects, as was the case in the past.

A 12-man World Bank team comprising experts in the various fields of economic activity returned to Washington recently after holding important talks in Egypt. During the discussions an understanding was reached on the outlines of the prospective agreement. Upon their return from Cairo, the members of the team submitted a report on their talks in Egypt to senior World Bank officials. Another team from the World Bank is expected to visit Cairo next month to follow up the talks and discuss the details of the agreement with Egypt.

It was learned that the World Bank yesterday, Monday, submitted a summary of what had been agreed upon with Egypt to the IMF, which was awaiting positive results in this respect so that it could resume its talks with the Egyptian Government. As a result, it was learned that the IMF is expected to dispatch a team of experts to Cairo before the end of this he month or early next month. The team will resume the talks on an agreement for rescheduling Egypt's debts to creditor countries and specifying the rules for obtaining new facilities that will enable Egypt to proceed with its economic reforms.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Egypt has informed the United States of its understanding with the World Bank and the steps expected to be taken with both the bank and the IMF. 'Abd-al-Ra'uf al-Ridi, the Egyptian ambassador here, has briefed officials in the U.S. Administration, the Congress, and other influential quarters in Washington concerned with U.S foreign aid of the progress made in the talks with the international organizations. This will reflect positively on the assistance and economic cooperation programs between Egypt and the United States.

Libya

U.S. 'War Secretary' Cited on Libyan Missiles

LD2203092190 Tripoli JANA in English 0808 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] Rome, al-Rabie [March] 22. JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The U.S. secretary of war expressed his country's fears from the defense capabilities of Great Jamahiriyah saying that the U.S. is in great need for the space shield not only against the Soviet nuclear missiles but also against the possible Qadhdhafi missiles.

The U.S. war secretary gave an example on that the Libyan attack on the Lampedosa base when Libya fired two rockets against the U.S. installations on that Italian island.

On another development, he was quoted by the Italian newspaper LA STAMPA as saying yesterday that the peaceful intentions of the Soviet Union are doubtful. He said that the Soviet enemy still exists but it has changed. He pointed out that the U.S. cannot be sure about the process of change in the Soviet Union.

Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Namibia's Nujoma

LD2103174790 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has sent the following message to brother Sam Nujoma, president of the Republic of Namibia:

Brother Sam Nujoma, President of the Republic of Namibia. We thank God, who has crowned our common struggle with a clear victory against racism and colonialism. We congratulate the people of Namibia and the peoples of Africa and we salute the heroic revolutionaries of the Southwest Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] under your courageous and wise leadership. This triumph was written with blood, sweat, and tears, and without any weariness, boredom, or hesitation. We have waited for this day with every hope and with all patience. For its sake, we made joint efforts for more than 20 years.

The victory of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO will stregthen the hopes of our people in South Africa, our people in Palestine, and others to defeat white racism, Zionist racism, and colonialism.

I congratulate you, dear brother, on behalf of the Libyan Arab people and on behalf of the forces of the world center [quwa al-mathabati al-'alamiya].

Eternity to the martyrs of the people of Namibia and death to racism and colonialism! The revolutionary struggle continues!
[Signed] Your Brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PLO's 'Arafat 18 Mar

LD2003190990 Tripoli JANA in English 1435 GMT 18 Mar 90

[Text] Tripoli, al-Rabia [March] 18. JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution today received president Yasir 'Arafat.

'Arafat Ends Visit, Leaves

LD2003192890 Tripoli JANA in English 1747 GMT 18 Mar 90

[Text] Tripoli, al-Rabia [March] 18. JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation in his company this afternoon left Tripoli after a visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

The Palestinian president expressed, in a statement to JANA, his happiness at meeting the leader of the revolution. He said 'I informed the brother leader, in the name of the Palestinian leadership, the Palestinian people and the children of stones their support for and solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its leader vis-a-vis the American threats. [no end quotation marks as received]

He pointed out 'we stand with our people in Great Jamahiriyah with our blood. We put our blood with our brothers of the fighting and militant Libyan Arab people vis-a-vis these threats and we say we are togther for better or for worse and the Palestinian blood is under the disposition of my brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi not only in defence of Palestine but in defence of Palestine and Libya and in defence of our Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf and, Allah willing, we will pray together in Holy Jerusalem.'

Statement Issued on Maltese Delegation's Visit

LD1903140290 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0710 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] At the end of the visit by Guido de Marco, Maltese deputy premier and interior and justice minister, and the delegation accompanying him to Libya, a statement has been issued stressing the importance of bolstering bilateral relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and the friendly Republic of Malta. The two sides expressed their total satisfaction with the friendly relations between the two countries and the necessity of strengthening peace and stability in the Mediterranean. With regard to the international situation, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to work for peace in the region by solving problems between countries by way of dialogue and negotiations. In conclusion, the two sides stressed their total belief in preserving the principles of international law.

Sudanese Delegation Ends Visit, Leaves Tripoli

LD1803151690 Tripoli JANA in English 0818 GMT 18 Mar 90

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Mar JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—Colonel al-Amin Muhammad Khalifah, member of the Sudanese Revolutionary Command Council, and the delegation in his company left last night Tripoli after a visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

Colonel Abu-Bakr Yunis Jabir saw the Sudanese delegation off. Also taking part in the farewell ceremony were Sudanese ambassador and [word indistinct] the Sudanese Embassy to Great Jamahiriyah.

Sudan

Foreign Ministry Supports Iraq Over Execution

EA1903194390 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today issued a statement in which it announced Sudan's solidarity with Iraq in the exercise of its legitimate rights in protecting its security and sovereignty. The ministry said it had been following with interest the developments leading to the implementation of the death sentence on a citizen who was Iranian in origin but held British citizenship, after he had been sentenced under the charge of espionage for Israel against Iraq.

The ministry expressed its concern over the British Government's escalation of its position [as heard] against the sentence and its implementation. The ministry referred to the fact that the citizen was arrested while in the very act, and said his confessions under interrogation, his appearance before an Iraqi court, and the passing of the sentence against him were all matters falling within Iraq's jurisdiction.

The statement explained that Iraq's exercise of its natural rights in protecting its security and sovereignty must not be the basis for organizing campaigns against it from any quarter and for interference in its internal affairs. The statement said that Sudan, as it expresses its solidarity with fraternal Iraq and with its stance of exercising its legitimate rights, requests the British Government to be impartial in its view of the matter, so that it does not harm its relations with Iraq and the Arab nation.

RCC Member Meets Iraqi Ambassador 18 Mar

EA1903121490 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 18 Mar 90

[Text] Brigadier 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan, Revolution Command Council member and the head of the Political Committee, had a meeting this morning with His Excellency Tariq Muhammad Yahya, Iraq's ambassador in Khartoum. The meeting reviewed bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of strengthening them.

Brig. 'Uthman assured his excellency the ambassador of Sudan's support for the Iraqi position in safeguarding its people's achievements, its security, and its national sovereignty. The two sides stressed the importance of unifying the Arab ranks and of Arab solidarity in facing all challenges.

22,000 Chadian Refugees Reported in Darfur

EA2103164390 Khartoum SUNA in French 0930 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Al-Fashir 21 Mar (SUNA)—The commissioner for refugees in the Darfur Region has said that there are 22,000 Chadian refugees in the camps of Murnei, Habilah, and Asarni. He added that over 1,000 Chadian refugees were in the towns and villages in the region. Moreover, the official said the commission for refugees had appealed to the international community to bring aid to the refugees in that region.

RCC's Khalifah Comments on Visit to Libya

EA1803203290 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 18 Mar 90

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Mar (SUNA)—Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member, has announced that he has delivered a message to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, from his brother Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, RCC chairman. The message dealt with ways of promoting relations between the two countries within the framework of the move toward unity between the countries.

Col. Khalifah, who returned to Khartoum yesterday after a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, which came within the framework of crystallizing the integration scheme between the two fraternal countries, said that the military delegation that went with him during his visit saw the [words indistinct] and technical developments in the field of defense. The delegation held meetings with officials and experts in the Jamahiriyah in the field of security.

Meanwhile, Col. Khalifah announced that the integration scheme between Sudan and the Jamahiriyah had gone beyond the Sudanese-Libyan protocol. He stressed that the scheme would not be an obstacle to the peace negotiations [words indistinct].

Cabinet Endorses Agreements With Libya

EA1903120290 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 18 Mar 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers has endorsed the agreement on the employment of manpower between Sudan and Libya, which was tabled at the council by the honorable minister of work and social welfare. This was disclosed by Mr. 'Ali Sahlul, foreign minister, and the deputy official government spokesman. His excellency added that the council has approved the finalization of the verification procedures on the customs agreement between Sudan and Libya, which had already been signed between the two countries.

He further stated that the council had endorsed the law on decoration and medals, the 1990 amendment, according to which the forces of the game rangers and fire brigades are included.

His excellency pointed out that the council had listened to a report of Colonel Salah al-Din Muhammad Ahmad Karrar, Revolution Command Council member and head of the Economic Committee, concerning new procedures and regulations which are to be implemented for umrah [minor pilgrimage] during Ramadan this year.

The council also listened to a report by the minister of education on the international conference on education, which was held in Bangkok from 28 February to 11 March, whose objective was to encourage international solidarity against world illiteracy through basic education and through initiating a joint program for fighting illiteracy. The council also listened to the report on the Sudanese certificate exams, which started this morning.

Economic Committee's Consultative Assembly Named

EA1803210290 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Mar 90

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, Revolution Comnand Council chairman, has issued a decree providing for the formation of the Economic Committee's Consultative Assembly. The following is the text of the decree.

Decree No. 25 of 1990 for the formation of the Economic Committee's Consutative Assembly.

An economic consultative committee affiliated to the National Salvation Revolution Command Council's [NSRCC] Economic Committee shall be formed as follows:

The NSRCC's Economic Committee's chairman will be the president.
Members: Their excellencis members of the NSRCC's Economic Committee, and the members whose names are on the list enclosed herwith.

By the NSRCC's directive, signed by me, on 15 March 1990.

The following are the names of the members of the assembly:
Abdallah 'Abd-al-Wahhab,
Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur,
Sa'id 'Uthman Mahjub,
(Lawrence Wulul),
(Sha'ban Ajambo),
'Ali Muhammad al-Hasan,
(Ibrahim Iqaballah),
(Habib Sharmuk al-Daww),
(Ibrahim Hasan 'Abd-al-Jalil),
(Hasan Muhammad Tafi),
('Abdullah al-Siddiq Andur),
('Umar Mukhtar Ujul),
'Abd-al-Rahman al-Tayyib,
'Abd-al-Hakim,
(Saydari),
Taj al-Sirr Mustafa,
Ibrahim Sa'id,
'Abbas 'Abd-al-Majid,
'Abdullah 'Abd-al-Basit,
Hashim al-Zubayr,
Ibrahim Ilyas,
(Hashim Hajji),
Muhammad 'Uthman Khalifah,
Munir al-Hakim,
('Ali Muhammad al-Hasan Abarsi),
(Al-Tayyib Ahmad 'Uthman al-Nus),
Makkawi Mustafa,
Muhammad 'Uthman Jamma,
Mahmud Muhammad Sharif,
Al-Aman Ahmad al-Faqih,
Mahdi al-Fakki,
'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah Mahjub,
(Ahmad Hasan al-Jas),
Al-Amin al-Shaykh Mustafa,
Muhammad Adam Jallabi,
Ja'far Sirr al-Khatim,
'Umar 'Uthman Muhammad Salih,
'Abd-al-Wahhab 'Uthman,
Salah Abu-al-Naqa,
Al-Fatih al-Tijani,
Al-Baqi Yusuf Mudawwi,
('Abd-al-Rahman Ahmad 'Uthman al-Kini),
Izz al-Din 'Umar al-Makki,
Budur Abu-'Affan,
Mirghani Muhammad Ahmad,
Sabir Muhammad al-Hasan,
Muhammad Yusuf Muhammad Mustafa,
Mansur Yusuf al-Ajab,
Al-Tijani 'Uthman Abu-Bakr, and
Yahya Muhammad Mahmud.

Al-Bashir Rejects IMF, Others' Conditions

EA1903115990 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, Revolution Command Council chairman, has disclosed that Arab investors have agreed to put a sum of $100 million at Sudan's disposal. His excellency added that the government was also making available a sum of $150 million. He said that the sums would be spent in meeting the country's urgent needs.

Lt. Gen. 'Umar, at a meeting which was held yesterday evening with members of the Red Sea region's popular committee headquarters, stated that the government was serious in its drive for economic adjustments, and that it would not abandon the economic reform program which it had established.

He pointed out that the program would form the basis for forthcoming negotiations with the IMF. His excellency reiterated that Sudan would not bow to the IMF and foreign countries' conditions. He said: We are more dedicated to improving the course of our economy than these establishments. He added that the IMF had requested that the government increase the price of the dollar [as heard], freeze salaries and wages, and increase customs duties. His excellency reaffirmed that we will never do that.

Lt. Gen. 'Umar said that steps were currently under way to put the final touches to the agreement providing for the exploitation of natural gas in the area of Sawakin as soon as possible, so as to make use of it in the development projects in the area and in Sudan in general. His excellency pointed out that the gas would be used in sea water desalination, in order to solve Port Sudan's water problem, as well as in setting up a power plant to cater to the needs of the area.

Kuwait

Minister Defends Iraq in Bazoft Execution

JN2103201890 Baghdad INA in English 1030 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] Kuwait, Mar 19, INA—Shaykh Jabir Mubarak al-Hamad, Kuwaiti minister of information, expressed astonishment over the vicious campaign engineered against Iraq for executing the Iranian-born spy Bazoft who carried British travel documents. In a statement to INA, Shaykh Jabir said that Iraq had exercised its natural right in protecting its national security and executed the spy after being condemned of espionage for the interest of hostile quarters. The Kuwaiti minister further added that Iraq had practiced its legal right in preserving its sovereignty, security and stability and also in protecting its people which is a normal affair guaranteed by principles, laws and norms which are based on right and justice and national responsibility.

The Kuwaiti information minister further added that Iraq had exercised its full right as an independent state with full soverignty in a case related to its national security and had passed its verdict within the frame of legitimate laws which are resorted to and applied by all nations.

Oman

France's Dumas Visits for EEC-Gulf Meeting

PM2003150890 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Mar 90 p 7

[Jean-Pierre Langellier dispatch: "The EEC and Gulf Countries To Negotiate a Free Trade Agreement"]

[Text] Muscat—In principle, Euro-Arab dialogue is a good idea. But as soon as national interests are tackled in practical terms, as soon as trade, percentages, and big money are discussed, in short, as soon as there is a move from professions of faith to practical work, things naturally become more complicated. The problems involved in such dialogue were glimpsed at the first ministerial conference held on Saturday 17 March in Muscat, capital of the Sultanate of Oman, between the EEC countries and the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] states (Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Oman, and Qatar).

At first—it was in 1988—there was an economic cooperation agreement signed by the European Twelve and the Gulf Six. The aim now is to give it life, while looking toward the EEC single market in 1993. That was the reason for this first meeting in Muscat where French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas referred to the ambitious objective of the coming negotiations: "to establish, after a transitional period, full free trade between the two regions for their mutual benefit."

Under the terms of European regulations, the GCC will have to complete its own customs union before it can reach another agreement with the EEC. This is still a long way off, and the customs tariffs affecting products imported from Europe still differ widely from one Gulf state to another. The GCC members have informed their partners that they have nonetheless progressed—without saying in exactly what way—toward commercial harmonization.

The root of the problem lies in the fierce competition between the EEC's petrochemical sector and that of the Gulf. Anxious to diversify their exports, the oil monarchies are counting primarily on Europe to buy their refined products and their aluminum.

Waiting for Mr. Mitterrand

European industrialists are issuing warnings and demanding the maintenance of quotas which strictly limit the entry of these products into the EEC in the name of protecting employment in a very vulnerable sector. If this is not done, they say, the modest production costs which the Gulf enjoys, thanks to cheap labor and huge energy reserves, would cause irreparable damage to the European petrochemical sector. Arabs and Europeans, who are determined to make progress despite everything, have decided to start discussions without too much delay, possibly in May.

These conflicting interests do not prevent them from becoming better acquainted. For instance, France wishes to assert its presence in a strategic region which supplies it with 43 percent of its oil and, according to Mr. Dumas, intends "to contribute to solving the problems" which exist there. In this connection, Oman is a well-chosen interlocutor because it is resolutely anchored in the West. Sultan Qabus, its sovereign, was received on a state visit to Paris last May and June, and Defense Minister Chevenement was in Muscat in November. Mr. Mitterrand will go there next October.

He will be able to see that the sultanate is not like the other petromonarchies. Its mountainous countryside contrasts with the bleak flat landscape of the Emirates; its particular brand of Islam—Ibadite rather than Sunni or Shiite—ensures that religious tolerance reigns there and that is rare in this part of the world; the very long history of its daring seagoing people has given it national pride and a taste for independence; the wisdom of Qabus—a modern and clever sultan in power since 1970—has given it an original and often courageous diplomacy.

Oman felt no embarrassment at staying out of OPEC, only partly nationalized its oil company, backed the Camp David agreements, maintained its diplomatic relations with Egypt, and kept its distance from Iraq by displaying "positive neutrality" during the Gulf war. The result is that while clearly belonging to the conservative Arab camp, the sultanate enjoys the confidence of all its neighbors and acts as mediator between Iran and Iraq, and between Iran and Saudi Arabia.

In his talks with his Omani hosts, Mr. Dumas discussed in particular three outstanding commercial issues on which Paris would like to see progress before Mr. Mitterrand's visit: the extension of the area of oil prospecting allocated to the Elf Aquitaine company; the Thomson-CSF plan to provide the whole country with television; the interest which the sultanate is showing in the French-made ocean-going patrol ships which would enable it more effectively to play its role as the "new guardian" of the Strait of Hormuz.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd, Omani Sultan Sign Border Treaty

LD2103163190 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1455 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Excerpts] Hafr al-Batin, 21 Mar (SPA)—King Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques, and his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id, Sultan of Oman, held a meeting in Hafr al-Batin this afternoon.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince Nayif Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz, the interior minister; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan Ibn-'Abd-al'Aziz, governor of the Riyadh region; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad Ibn-Fahd Ibn-'Abd-al-Aziz, the governor of the eastern region; his excellency the minister of state, member of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Muhammad al-Mulhim: His Excellency the Information Minister, 'Ali al-Sha'ir; his excellency the minister of municipal and rural affairs, Dr. Khalid al-'Anqari, and the Saudi ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman, 'Abd-al-Muhsin al-Balla'.

The meeting was attended on the Omani side by His Highness Fahd Bin Muhammad Al Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; His Excellency Qays Bin-'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs; His Excellency Sayf Bin-Hamad Bin-Sa'ud, minister of diwan of the Royal Court; His Excellency General 'Ali Bin-Majid al-Mi'mari, minister in charge of palace affairs; His Excellency Badr Bin-Sa'ud Bin-Harib, the interior minister; His Excellency 'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-Muhammad al-Rawwas, the information minister; His Excellency Yusuf Bin-'Alawi Bin-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Hamad Bin-Hilal al-Mi'mari, the ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

This was followed by a private meeting between the custodian of the two holy mosques and his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz. After these talks, the two monarchs signed the treaty on the international borders between the two fraternal countries. [passage omitted] Then King Fahd delivered the following speech on this great historic occasion:

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. Prayers be upon the most honorable of the prophets and messengers. I cannot find better words than those used by His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id, my brother and friend and one of the most illustrious, knowledgeable, and intelligent Arab leaders, on this historic occasion between the two countries. In fact, I can say that this agreement is nothing but the consolidation of the relations which have a link of continuity, and this agreement is not the only basis in the relations between the two countries. The relationship between the two countries has been, since time immemorial, a relationship which develops in a manner known to the peoples of both countries. It has been developing more and more since God decided to bestow favors upon our second country by making His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id its leader. There is no better day than when both peoples and brothers reach an agreement in a pleasant atmosphere and in the interest of all. [passage omitted]

At the end of the signing ceremony, the custodian of the two holy mosques and his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id received the congratulations of the delegations from the two fraternal countries.

United Arab Emirates

Emirates Recognize Namibia as Independent State

JN2103105190 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Mar (WAKH)—The United Arab Emirates [UAE] has recognized Namibia as an independent sovereign state.

In a cable sent by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, to the Namibian foreign minister, the UAE expressed its readiness to cooperate with Namibia on bilateral and international levels.

With this recognition, the UAE is now one of the first states to recognize Namibia, which celebrated its independence at dawn today.

UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid Ibn-Sultan Al Nuhayyan had earlier sent a cable of congratulations to Namibian President Sam Nujoma on the declaration of independence and the establishment of the State of Namibia.

Saddam Husayn Speaks About Bazoft Case

JN2103215190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2058 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Mar (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has said that the Iranian national Bazoft, who carried a British travel document, was a spy in Iraq for Israeli interests. Addressing the governor and senior officials of Wasit Governorate during an inspection tour today, his excellency said: Britain should be asked by the international community: How did you facilitate Bazoft's mission, and how did you lead him to this precipice in order to become a British spy, and then facilitate his mission to spy for Israel at the account of the Iraqis?

His excellency affirmed that this is not the cause of British discontent—Britain was annoyed because a Third World country dared to reject Britain's will. He said: They consider this to be too much for you, and they seem as though they continue to cherish the days of the "sahib." However, that age was one, and this age is another. We have become something else.

His excellency asked: Why do they not recall the days of the Babylonians and the Sumerians? Why do they not recall the days of Baghdad when it was the center of the universe in terms of culture and civilization? He added: Do they only remember when they were here and when the Iraqis used to called an Englishman "sahib," a word which was borrowed from India?

His excellency said that was a short period, and they know that the Iraqis rejected them from the first day that they came here. They also know that one of the matters which brought them troubles in the region was the Iraqis' rejection of them and battles against them. The Iraqis fought Tub A' -Naji [not further identified] with slingshots and [word indistinct].

His excellency stressed: Our victory will satisfy us for years because it is not merely a military victory, but a victory of the way of life we have chosen for the sake of the well-being of the citizen and the homeland. They are unhappy with you. You have annoyed some of the brothers. I do not mean the Arabs.

His excellency said: During the war, when I used to call up the information minister, I would jokingly say: What is the latest news about our Iranian "brothers," meaning what new things did they have in their news media. Of course, all the peaceful peoples are our brothers in accordance with human principles. However, some regimes and governments are annoyed with you because they want you to carry out their orders. However, we receive orders from two sources only: God and the people. With others, we talk, discuss, accept and reject on the basis of what is satisfactory for God and the people.

On the horizons of the future and the utilization of available state resources to achieve the people's prosperity and progress, his excellency said: You should be reassured that your resources are increasing, God willing. You should be reassured also that your resources are for you, not for anybody else and that the [words indistinct]. He noted that the future is promising, God willing, and its path is open. God willing, your hopes will be achieved.

Asked about the problem of the salty lands in the governorate, the president said: We are conducting a deep and extensive discussion on how to reclaim the lands and on which lands we should reclaim in light of the quantity of the water we receive from the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. God willing, we will come up with a clear picture, and in light of this picture, the capabilities, water resources, and government efforts will be distributed.

The masses gathered in front of the governorate building to greet his excellency and exalted the wise leadership's measures to execute spy Bazoft, the Iranian national who carried a British travel document. The masses affirmed their stand with a firm and solid will to protect Iraq, defend its sovereignty, and reinforce its victorious march.

National Front Derides Syria's 'Democratic' Steps

JN2003130090 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Text] Paris, Mar 20, INA—The National Front for the Salvation of Syria has affirmed that the Syrian regime's plotting with Iran against Iraq and with Zionist entity against the Palestinians and Lebanese refutes its claimed Arab solidarity.

In a statement released here today, the front said the Syrian rule could not have veiled its concern and fear from ramifications of the vast democratic changes going on around and in Eastern Europe.

The statement went on saying that the Syrian regime had recruited its propaganda and agents to talk about an alleged new turning point towards freedom and democracy, at a time neighbouring Jordan conducted free parliament elections, dismantled martial law, released all political detainees, and televised parliament deliberations.

Scoffing at Syrian rule head Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian National Front inquired about allegations that he was in a state of war with the Zionist entity while he maintained extending U.N. peacekeepers in Golan, halting at the red lines in Lebanon, and respecting his pledges and accords with the Zionist entity.

The statement, shedding light on the economic situation in Syria, disclosed that the Syrian regime was boasting for what it called economic achievements and surplus in the budget, despite the collapse of its economy, high prices, food shortage, monopoly, and trafficking.

The National Front for the Salvation of Syria concluded its act [as received] by stressing that the Syrian people

did not expect changes to be made by those who contradicted divine and human laws and refused to learn from lessons of the past.

Paper Questions U.S. Military Presence in Gulf

JN2103123190 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Mar (INA)—The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH stresses that throughout the years of the hostile war against Iraq, the Iranian intransigence gave good cover for the U.S. military interference in the Arab Gulf, and that this interference was embodied by the open deployment of U.S. warships in Gulf waters. In an article today, the paper says: This presence raises the concern of the region's peoples and all the forces that seek to achieve peace and security in this area. It causes further concern at a time when the oil market is witnessing further improvement. This worries the U.S. Administration and encourages it to interfere in the oil market prices.

AL-JUMHURIYAH warns against the continuation of the U.S. military presence, and its conduct. It says: What draws our attention is that Washington is now doing as it pleases in view of the disturbance in the balance between the two world pacts as a result of the current developments in the USSR.

The paper calls on the Arab nation to achieve serious and effective solidarity that gives top priority to pan-Arab interests and considerations in accordance with a decisive program to confront the U.S. plans and to safeguard the security and independence of all the Arab states in the region away from the policy of axes, special relations with Washington, and the past policy of polarization. Concluding, AL-JUMHURIYAH warns that Iraq, which had the honor to confront the Iranian aggression, will continue its honorable stand toward confronting any aggression regardless of its source, slogans, or claims.

Transport Minister Returns From Pakistan Visit

JN2103100990 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Mar (INA)—Transport and Communications Minister Muhammad Hamzah returned to Baghdad today following a visit of several days to Pakistan.

In a statement to INA, the minister said that during the visit, he met with Pakistani Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto and a number of Pakistani officials with whom he discussed means of promoting bilateral relations. He added that he held lengthy talks with Pakistani officials in the fields of transportation, railways, trade, and finance.

National Assembly Delegation Returns From U.S.

JN2103202690 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Mar (INA)—A National Assembly delegation led by Ghanim 'Aziz Khadduri, deputy speaker of the National Assembly, returned to Baghdad this evening at the conclusion of a visit to the United States lasting several days.

In a statement to INA, the deputy National Assembly speaker said that the delegation visited a number of U.S. states, acquainted itself with the nature of the legislative process there, and held talks with some U.S. Congress members. Ways of developing Iraqi-U.S. parliamentary ties as well as international issues of common interest were discussed, Khadduri added.

Moroccan Parliament Speaker Departs After Visit

JN2103154690 Baghdad INA in English 1525 GMT 21 MaRr 90

[Text] Baghdad, Mar 21, INA—Moroccan Parliament Speaker Ahmed Osman left Baghdad today after a few days visit to Iraq. In statements to INA, Osman said his visit was positive and fruitful. The Moroccan official expressed appreciation of Iraq's comprehensive boom. [sentence as received]

Shomron: Fatah Involved in 'Terrorist' Operations

TA2103185690 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1830 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] If we were to subject the Fatah to the test of reality, we soon would discover even the very organization that accepts 'Arafat's authority used terror against Israel throughout the entire period following 'Arafat's commitment to relinquish such actions. Chief of Staff Dan Shomron made these statements following a meeting with the leaders of the settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

[Begin Shomron recording] Let us look just at the Fatah organization, a group that accepts 'Arafat's authority. We really have not discerned any activity from the Lebanese border that was directed against Israeli territory since 'Arafat's declaration. On the other hand, Fatah has launched terrorist operations within Israel, in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip, and also from the Egyptian border. [end recording]

Shomron: 'No Proof' of Fatah Involvement

TA2103134190 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Mar 90 p 2

[By Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpts] "No proof is available" that Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah military organization has been operating against Israel, IDF [Israel Defense Forces] Chief of General Staff Dan Shomron yesterday told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. He was responding to questions about the U.S. administration's new report to Congress on Palestinian terrorism.

But Yosi Olmert, director of the GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE, late yesterday released the government reaction to the State Department report on the PLO, which contradicts Shomron's statement. [passage omitted]

In his statements to the Knesset committee about lack of proof regarding Fatah terrorist activities, Shomron said he was only repeating what then defence minister Yitzhaq Rabin had said a few days previously.

Other terrorist groups continued to operate inside the security zone of southern Lebanon and inside the territories, mainly on instructions from abroad, Shomron told the committee.

The chief of general staff also said that the tempo of hostile incidents within the territories is dictated by local activists and that a supreme military command does not exist there.

Shomron said that the IDF, in its contingency plans for the territories, had taken into account the possibility of a total stalemate in the political process and its repercussions.

Netanyahu: Report on PLO 'Whitewash' Attempt

TA2103141090 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu has lashed out most severely against the U.S. Administration, claiming it is glossing over, covering up, and engaging in a policy based on lies and distortions. Netanyahu commented on the administration's report to the Senate on the PLO's involvement in terrorism since the beginning of talks between the United States and the PLO. Let us hear him:

[Begin Netanyahu recording] There is one very apt word in English to describe what the U.S. Administration was trying to do in that report: That word is whitewash [previous word in English], namely to falsify, conceal, misrepresent, twist and slant the facts and the truth that stands out so clearly, day in and day out, and which is exposed over and over again. In Hebrew it is called to beautify the monster, but the monster remains a monster, and the truth is still the truth. It is surprising a superpower like the United States, which by rights should have been the emblem of political fairness and the symbol of international rectitude, is an edifice built on a foundation of distortion and lies. That edifice is bound to collapse, but we will not allow it to crash on us. [end recording]

The above was made in response to a motion to the Knesset's agenda by Knesset Member Beni Begin. The excerpt of Netanyahu's remarks was reported by our Knesset correspondent, Dov Gilhar.

Shomron: 'No Change' in Syria's Basic Strategy

TA2003154790 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1430 GMT 20 Mar 90

[By Knesset affairs correspondent Dov Gilhar]

[Text] The message brought by Jimmy Carter to Jerusalem preoccupied the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee this morning, which heard the following from the chief of staff: All the indications point to the fact there has been no change in Syria's basic strategy, said Lieutenant General Dan Shomron. He added that despite the announced willingness to enter negotiations, Syria has not reduced military procurement. The change merely is a tactical one, rather than a strategic one, Shomron said.

The political process also preoccupied the committee members, including Alignment Knesset Member Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, who asked whether the General Staff has made a situation evaluation on the current reality, assessing two possible scenarios: one of a stalemate, and the other in which a process is launched. Shomron told the committee members: Even if a peace process is launched, riots will continue, organized mainly by Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] and the fronts

[Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine], which will stoke the flame of the intifadah.

Ben-Eli'ezer wanted to hear about those who act behind the scenes of the intifadah. I say the terrorist attacks in the area, mainly the assassinations, are the result of a complete lack of control, of chaos in fact, he said. The PLO does not control the intifadah leadership, which in turn does not control the events in the territories, and might is right, he added.

The chief of staff agreed with him: No one controls the situation; various commands and instructions are transferred to the acting forces, but these are not issued by a supreme commander. The result is that the situation is controlled by radical elements, who have created a certain climate of solidarity and common cause.

When asked specifically what will happen if the political process is deadlocked, the chief of staff asked the committee members to permit him not to reply.

Syrian Overtures on Golan Negotiations Viewed

TA2003102590 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Mar 90 p 9

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "The Golan Is Not on the Agenda"]

[Text] The message former U.S. President Jimmy Carter brought with him from Damascus, according to which President al-Asad is interested in launching negotiations with Israel on the future of the Golan Heights, is very exciting. Given its political situation, however, Syria cannot at this stage go far in negotiations with Israel that are separate from the wide-ranging processes under way in the Middle East; these processes give a clear priority to the Palestinian problem.

Thus the issues of the Golan and the normalization of relations with Israel are to be postponed for a long time, so as not to interfere with the main issue on the agenda: the Palestinian problem and the future of the territories.

The inter-Arab development expected to follow the political changes in Israel is Jordan's joining the political process. The validity of this information should be taken into account in assessing Syria's efforts to participate in this process. According to recent reports, Jordan and Egypt have agreed a Jordanian observer will be sent to the Cairo meeting. And because Baker, during his recent visit to Moscow, reached an agreement with Shevardnadze on having a Soviet representative attend the talks, the Cairo meeting is about to change from a bilateral Israeli-Palestinian meeting—with the participation of Egypt and the United States—to a meeting under "international auspices" like that which Shim'on Peres tried to achieve when he was prime minister of the national unity government.

For many years Syria has had a clearly negative attitude toward any such political process, and it is not inconceivable that raising the Golan issue at this time was meant to foil the current political move. Still, al-Asad is guided today by totally new considerations that are forcing him to make basic changes in his policies on various issues. He is in a weak position and cannot insist the Golan issue take precedence over the question of Palestine. Syria's current position makes it highly unlikely that it will get the Golan Heights in the foreseeable future.

The main factor determining al-Asad's policy today is the perestroyka that is shaking up Eastern Europe and is infiltrating the Middle East as well. Ceausescu's fall was traumatic for al-Asad. The situation in Syria too closely resembles that of Romania on the eve of the revolution for al-Asad to ignore it. Syria also has shops that lack basic commodities; water and electricity consumption are restricted; ethnic and religious tensions are rife; corruption is widespread; there is a hated secret police on which the whole regime leans; and there is plenty of ideology which, combined with a personality cult, actually is meaningless. Al-Asad may have suspected the USSR was behind Ceausescu's fall and may have been worried by the indifference it demonstrated over the fall of East Germany's Erich Honecker. Like them, he also belongs to the generation of leaders with whom the Kremlin got fed up, and he realized that unless he changes his policy, his end will come, too.

Under these conditions, al-Asad was forced to align his policy with that of the United States, and his moves today should be viewed in this context. Washington's terms are well known: rejecting terror, which includes turning Ahmad Jibril over to the legal authorities due to his responsibility for the Pan Am plane crash over Scotland, and cutting itself off from the alliance with Mohtashemi's Iran as long as the relatively pragmatic line of Hashemi-Rafsanjani does not determine policy; coordinating with Egypt and Saudi Arabia; joining the constant effort to return Egypt to the center of the Arab world; and withdrawing from those areas in Lebanon where a Syrian presence is not needed to defend Damascus.

Al-Asad, in general, has accepted the U.S. demands. The al-Ta'if agreement to solve the Lebanese crisis to a large extent was obtained through Syria's assistance and participation. The reestablishment of relations with Egypt also is part of this trend. In the talks conducted last week in Tunis on moving the Arab League Headquarters back to Cairo, Syria backed the Egyptian stand. But Syria finds it hard to turn Ahmad Jibril over to the Americans. Instead, it removed Colonel Muhammad al-Huri from the Air Force intelligence after his responsibility for several Syrian terror acts, including an attempt to blow up an El Al plane about to take off from London, became known. It is doubtful, however, whether the United States will settle for substitutions.

Particularly interesting are the developments in Syria's relations with Morocco. Soon after Peres' visit there in the summer of 1986, al-Asad personally lashed out at the Moroccan king, calling him a traitor. The Damascus organs threatened to "punish him." Damascus, naturally, hosted the offices of the Polisario Movement, which fought Morocco in the Sahara Desert. With the change in the Syrian line, al-Asad agreed to Moroccan mediation in the Lebanese crisis and was one of the key mediators between the Polisario and Rabat in their reconciliation talks.

The al-Ta'if agreement made Syria see not only the necessity of participating in the efforts to bring peace to Lebanon, but also the possibility of solving the Golan issue. The agreement on leaving the al-Biqa' to Syria results from the need to compensate it for the loss of the Golan Heights. There is no need for Syria to annex the al-Biqa' and for Israel to annex the Golan Heights; in due time, there most probably will be discussions on leasing arrangements.

Anyone who listened to al-Asad's speech on Ba'th Day could get the impression the process of moderation is very difficult for him, and that he is losing important cards. He still hates Mubarak and is deeply opposed to reconciliation with Israel. He would have continued to oppose reconciliation, but he is too weak. Facing him is not the issue of getting back the Golan Heights, but rather that of Jordan entering the political process. This is no minor issue; in the past, Syria was willing to go to war against Jordan over this.

Peres on Reply to Baker, Need for National Unity

TA2103061190 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Report on remarks by Shim'on Peres, "speaking to reporters immediately after his nomination," by David Essing; all passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Shim'on Peres appeared optimistic that he would be able to form a new coalition government within the first 21-day period. Who are his possible partners? As Peres put it, the more the merrier. This was his statement immediately after his nomination by President Herzog:

"I am very much aware of the seriousness of the situation. I am grateful to the president that he entrusted me with the attempt to form a government. I shall try to do it as soon as possible; I think that is the desire of the president, and this is the expectation of most of the people.

"The government will have its hands full with challenges, foremost and first to continue the peace process; then, again, to continue the security policy of Israel; to absorb the immigrants from the Soviet Union; and to continue the recovery of our economy and otherwise."

The Labor Party leader stressed the need to move toward peace now:

"I believe very deeply that this is a time for peace. I call upon all citizens—Jewish, Arabs, Israelis, neighbors—not to lose their faith in peace; and I do believe that we can combine peace and security for all the people."

On the peace process, Peres said his government would accept Secretary of State Baker's proposals and go to Cairo for a dialogue with the Palestinians.

"We shall reply affirmatively to the Baker proposal and, hopefully, in the wake of it, we shall be able to arrange a meeting in Cairo with the participation of the parties concerned."

Shim'on Peres pledged to work for unity:

"I do believe that in spite of the picture of half-and-half, of 60 [seats] against 60, the issues which unite our nation are by far larger than the problems which divide it. And I shall try to do my very best to enable a real expression of the unity which exists in the State of Israel, rather than the divisiveness which occasionally, in a democratic country, creates so many problems."

Peres Expected To Expand Peace Process

TA2103114790 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 21 Mar 90 p 9

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "Jordan Will Lift the Glove"]

[Text] One thing is absolutely certain: If Peres does become prime minister, it will be a different man from the Peres we knew during his previous tenure as the first prime minister of a national unity government. Listening to Peres today, one feels the man is imbued with a combative spirit, and that he is determined to implement his political dogmas at last. He will send an Israeli delegation to the encounter with a Palestinian delegation in Cairo, thus marking a historic breakthrough, but immediately afterward—and perhaps even while the Cairo encounter is in progress—he will direct the political process to totally new channels that will stand much better odds than the Rabin-Shamir plan.

As prime minister, Peres will benefit from the most propitious conditions for a genuine peace process, because every element will want to help him: King Husayn, 'Arafat, Egypt, Washington, and Moscow; the reason lies in the fact this upcoming tenure, if it indeed comes to pass, will be the last chance—and not only his, either.

In a narrow sense, Peres will try to bring Jordan back into the picture, not because he wants to implement the "Jordanian option"—which never existed in the sense attributed by Israelis—but in a bid to broaden the negotiating circle to channel the Israeli-Palestinian agreement into a comprehensive Middle East framework at the end of which a sort of a common market—what Peres recently dubbed "the Benelux arrangement"—will be established in the Middle East.

The problem with Peres until today was not his outlook, but rather his reluctance to present it to the public and to attempt to implement it during his premiership. Peres now knows he will have no second chance, and therefore will try to promote his ideas; he has nothing more to lose.

The differences between Peres and Rabin are as substantial as ever; the better we understand the main shortcomings of Rabin's plan, the more we will appreciate the lessons Peres has learned from them; lessons which are compatible with his old concepts.

The main shortcoming of Rabin's plan was it was a peace plan without... peace. In return for far-reaching concessions on the part of the Palestinians and the Israeli right wing, the plan did not offer peace; rather, it proposed a bureaucratic election process of sorts. Since it did not speak of peace, it failed to fire the crowds' imagination; in addition, being essentially administrative, the plan very soon sank into miscellaneous sundries—such as who does or does not have an office or a second address—which brought ridicule upon it.

The absence of political prospects and the fact peace was not presented as a definite goal inflated various problems, which were very serious in any event; all these inflated problems were dropped on the slight shoulders of Palestinians from the territories, who were supposed to represent the PLO in the election process, which would have further weakened them.

Dangerous dynamics thus were created. The plan's supporters grew increasingly weaker, while radical forces and opponents of the plan on both sides of the barrier grew stronger. Shamir's fall saved 'Arafat from what could have become at the least an embarrassing situation had the plan advanced along the route designed by Rabin. While the initiators of the plan refrained from emphasizing its goals, stressing its administrative aspects instead, the opposition forces made a point of discussing the final goals at length, each from its own negative viewpoint: In Israel, the opposition terrorized the public by referring to "the loss of Eretz Yisra'el" and the awful perils ensuing from concessions, while the Palestinian side spoke of the loss of Palestine, and so forth. In this climate, in the absence of genuine prospects for peace, it was a plan composed only of obstacles; from the very beginning, they were insurmountable.

The problem of Jerusalem, for instance, in any event is the weightiest dilemma on the peace process agenda. If the problem of Jerusalem is tackled while peace is not mentioned, while the burden is laid on some anonymous officeholder, obviously no progress can be made—neither from the Palestinian viewpoint nor the Israeli.

It is impossible to guess how Peres will overcome the problem of Jerusalem when the Palestinian delegation is selected, but if he has the ultraorthodox parties at his side, he easily will jump the hurdle. If it were up to him from the start, he would not have encountered this hurdle at all.

Peres thus will speak of peace, first of all, and redraw the new Middle East that will arise out of the agreements with Arabs, which will be made through messengers. Peres will cut down to size the most difficult problems—which had been inflated even further by the small stature of Rabin's plan—by endowing the solution of the Palestinian problem with the dimensions of comprehensive settlements based on economic cooperation. After it becomes obvious he is opening entirely new political and economic visions for Israel—that is, that the concessions are being rewarded—the chances of solving the Jerusalem problem will be totally different from the present situation, in which the only issue discussed is concessions. The picture on the Palestinian side is precisely the same.

In practical terms, Peres will take immediate action to broaden the limited proportions of the Cairo encounter by consenting to the inclusion of Soviet and Jordanian observers, and by turning what was designed to be a bilateral Israeli-Palestinian encounter into a meeting under quasi-international aegis. Peres needs Jordan to bestow an inter-Arab dimension on the economic arrangements he wishes to introduce to the Middle East.

The failure of the Rabin-Shamir plan also is the failure of the Israeli unity government. Basically, since Judaea and Samaria are on the agenda, Rabin was right in that it was preferable to include the Likud in the peace process. Moderate Likud circles held a similar opinion, but it still is a puzzle why the secret Likud-Labor alliance was founded on Rabin, who represents the Alon-plan concept—the partition of Eretz Yisra'el—which is anathema to the Likud. If a Likud-Labor alliance is to emerge, it will do better if founded on Peres' open borders concept as a common denominator. Important Likud circles, including settlers, have been drawing similar plans. The focal point of the crisis which resulted in the government's downfall was the desire of the Likud's young generation to remove Rabin from the struggle over Shamir's inheritance; they were moved by both personal reasons and by their objection to the Alon plan. It therefore is to be expected that at some future stage, a national unity government established on a new basis may become feasible, and that we some day wil see personalities like Dan Meridor and Ehud Olmert among Peres' ministers.

An examination of the developments beyond the eastern border leads us to the inevitable conclusion that this time, Jordan is ready to respond to Peres' challenge. When Peres was prime minister, there was a basic Jordanian willingness to enter the peace process. Jordan withdrew, however, when it saw Israel did not perceive the task assigned to Jordan as it did itself. At that time, furthermore, Jordan did not find the same combative spirit in Peres which characterizes him now. At that juncture, what Husayn wanted to know from Peres was whether he intended to remain prime minister after the initial two years, or whether he would adhere to the rotation agreement with Shamir. When he realized Peres would not remain prime minister after a certain defined

period, and with the knowledge that in the eyes of the Likud, his Kingdom is where the Palestinian problem is to be solved, Husayn applied himself to securing his flanks on the Syrian side.

At any rate, Husayn worked very hard to reach an understanding with 'Arafat to establish a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the international conference of which Peres had spoken. But he then ran into the main obstacle with Israel, and specifically with the Labor Party: Israel did not consider the Jordanian option to include the PLO, and demanded King Husayn come instead of the PLO. Peres took part in the efforts to deter the U.S. Administration from helping implement the Husayn-'Arafat agreement in February 1985. Today the PLO plays a key role in the arena, and Jordan's incorporation is not designed to replace, but rather to back up, the PLO. Jordan will have an additional part to play in the initial stages of negotiations a la Peres, and that will be "hiding" the PLO behind its back.

The future Peres government not only is the Labor Party's last chance, it also is the Hashemites' last chance. They also have undergone a bitter lesson in the dangerous results of the political deadlock, which in no small part is due to a too-lengthy period of sitting on the fence. The formula of "Jordan is Palestine" was heard more often during Shamir's second unity government, and if Peres fails now, their life with Sharon will be even harder. They have all the reasons in the world to want Peres' policy to succeed this time, after he already has made it clear the formula of "Jordan is Palestine" is totally unacceptable to him.

Jordan is not happy with the alliance it is consolidating with Iraq as a result of the Likud's threats and would be happy to abandon Iraq for Egypt, the moment Peres joins the triangle. Early signs already were evident—according to the Parisian Arabic weekly "AL-MUHARRIR"—during the Arab Cooperation Council's consultations at the end of last month. The possibility of Iraq stationing military forces in Jordan was ruled out during the closed session which was dedicated to military affairs. It was decided Egypt would be the one to send an army—in the event of danger to Jordan—out of the assumption Israel would not attack military forces belonging to a country it has peaceful relations with.

It remains unclear whether Rabin will give this policy a chance of being implemented. We must hope he will. Rabin has been wrong about many things, but also has proven his ability to learn from mistakes, and the Rabin of today, who exchanges messages with the PLO, is not the same Rabin from the eve of the intifadah, who considered every political activist affiliated with the PLO to be a "political subversive."

Peres may have a more difficult problem with the United States. Republican Administrations always have clearly preferred the Likud, have preferred Rabin to be at Labor's helm, and have caused Peres much disappointment. This attitude stemmed from many reasons: The current administration holds Irangate against Peres mainly, because of the involvement of 'Amiram Nir, who was a Peres confidant. This administration feels the concept of the international conference, conceived by Peres, has complicated U.S. foreign policy, and it even blames him for Husayn's troubles in the Pan-Arab arena. The main issue, however, is that Peres' vision of a common Middle East market clashes with the current U.S. interest—which at this stage is to slow the momentum of a unifying Europe and bar it from the Middle Eastern markets. A common Middle East market is a sure recipe for cooperation with the European market—and this does not fit in with the map of the world Washington plans to draw.

But the Americans will have no choice, because of the important developments in Jordanian-PLO relations that already have begun in Amman, and which have prepared the ground for future developments in the Middle East.

'Qualifying' Remarks by Baker on PLO Needed

TA2103120790 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Mar 90 p B1

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "Exaggerated Gestures"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State James Baker granted the PLO an important public relations victory when he said the Palestinian organization had, generally speaking, stopped the acts of terror, and complimented it for doing so.

Clearly, the PLO's victory exceeds the realm of public relations. The PLO leadership succeeded in persuading international public opinion and most Western foreign ministries to accord legitimacy to its activities, even the most ruthless ones, in the territories. At the moment these activities are not regarded as terror, but mainly as the legitimate struggle of an occupied population against its occupiers. Even the numerous murders of collaborators, notorious for their brutality, are seen by many in the West as an inevitable, albeit regrettable, attendant phenomenon of popular uprisings.

Of course, James Baker and his advisers know that what the secretary of state said about the PLO is far from the whole truth. After all, terror has not ceased and terrorist squads keep trying to infiltrate our borders. At least in two cases, the infiltrations were perpetrated by Fatah men. This fact notwithstanding, the interest of the U.S. Administration is to encourage 'Arafat's relatively moderate tendencies, and its utmost goal is to pursue the peace process. As the Americans see it, this calls for turning a blind eye to pitfalls such as the occasional act of terror, even if this means that they must ignore facts and thus anger Israel. This is in many respects an arbitrary decision, and the Americans must take into account that because of statements such as the one about the status of Jerusalem, they are losing their status as an honest broker in the eyes of many Israelis.

In December 1988 'Arafat declared in Geneva that the PLO was renouncing terror. This declaration angered his partners in other Palestinian organizations and some senior Fatah colleagues, but was followed by various developments in the field. Indeed, Fatah's attempted infiltrations through the Lebanese border stopped, as did terror operations overseas.

Give Fatah that much. But the other PLO organizations—the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], and the Front for the Liberation of Palestine—did not stop their terror activities even for a day, as evidenced by the attempted infiltrations through the Lebanese border aimed at murdering and taking Israelis hostage. These attempts continue to this very day, even on the eve of James Baker's declaration.

This fact was particularly visible regarding the DFLP, whose representative Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh at some point was put in charge of the PLO's talks in Tunis with U.S. Ambassador Robert Pelletreau. The Americans are aware of all the details, which is why their generalization about all the PLO organizations is so odd. It would have been altogether a different matter had they said Fatah had stopped its attempts to infiltrate Israel's borders, and that 'Arafat had ordered Fatah to stop its activities.

But things are not that simple with Fatah, either. Although he did give the order, 'Arafat encountered opposition on the matter. Senior PLO men, particularly defense officials stationed in Baghdad, such as 'Ali Shahin and Muhammad Dahlan, are not prepared to accept the order as is. They interpret the statement about the continuation of the armed struggle as approval to continue acts of terror from Israel's border. They do not condone attacks overseas, but they definitely sanction operations through Israel's borders.

This group is responsible for at least two infiltrations of terrorists through the Egyptian border. In one case, a five-member squad was killed on the night of 5 December 1989 on Mount Harif in the Negev. This group also may have been responsible for the killing of two Israeli soldiers in the Gaza Strip.

Other elements within Fatah, such as Force 17, are dabbling with terror, but their orders are to cover the fact Fatah is behind them. This is the reason why they told their men to call themselves "the eagles of the revolution." This attests not only to a lack of coordination between the Fatah leadership and all its operatives, but first and foremost, to 'Arafat's dubious or partial control over the operational level in the field. Although he was enraged by the mission entrusted to the squad that was killed in Mount Harif, we did not hear that he subsequently took any disciplinary action against the leaders of this group.

The situation in the territories is different, being a real popular uprising, partially with firearms. The uprising is against Israel, its rule, and its Army. Although we are the victims of those attacks, that is not sufficient cause to call every violent incident in the territories an act of terror.

As for the attacks against Israeli citizens within the Green Line, these are for the most part acts of terror, and the PLO plays a key role in them, too. Just in 1989, 32 Israelis were killed in the intifadah, most of them within the Green Line. If the political process does not resume, the frustration on the Palestinian side probably will lead to an increase in the number of actions within the Green Line.

The Americans will not be able to ignore this, and Secretary of State James Baker then will realize he took the easy way out when he said so offhandedly that the PLO had stopped all acts of terror, rather than carefully and more wisely qualifying his remarks.

Alignment Repeals Court Appeal on Caretaker Role

TA2103163490 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] The Alignment has repealed its appeal to the High Court of Justice, in which it sought to have the court decide that, despite everything, its ministers still should be considered members of the caretaker government. The High Court of Justice scheduled the hearing of the appeal for tomorrow. An ITIM correspondent notes several Alignment ministers and Knesset members not only objected to the appeal, but also doubted its chances of succeeding. This evidently is the cause of the appeal's revocation.

Hungarian Airline Halts Transport of Soviet Jews

JN2103163390 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Citing the Hungarian news agency, AGENCE-FRANCE PRESSE says the Hungarian airline company Malev has decided to immediately halt the transfer of Soviet Jews to Israel after receiving threats from an organization claiming to be struggling for the liberation of Palestine. In a statement conveyed to the Hungarian news agency, Malev said it does not want to endanger the security of passengers or planes.

Palestinian Fatalities in Territories Updated

TA2103133690 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 21 Mar 90 p 6

[By Orit Zrubavel]

[Text] On Monday, 19 March, the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman reported 569 Palestinian fatalities in the occupied territories. The figure includes only those killed by soldiers' gunfire.

According to HA'OLAM HAZE's count, the number of Palestinian fatalities is 723.

On the other hand, the Palestinian Data Center for Human Rights reports 878 fatalities, according to the following breakdown:
—639 fatalities from IDF soldiers' and settlers' gunfire.
—86 fatalities from asphyxiation.
—58 fatalities from beatings and electrocution.
—95 fatalities from other causes.

Arab Child Dies; Several Wounded in Territories

TA2103135990

[Editorial Report] Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 21 March, in a page 10 report by Joel Greenberg, writes: "Soldiers on a rooftop lookout post shot and killed a 10-year-old boy yesterday during a stone-throwing clash at Dhannabah, a village near Tulkarm, according to military and Palestinian reports.

"Palestinians said Shukri Barakat was hit in the head by a rubber bullet as he stood at the entrance to his home. He was rushed unconscious to Ramallah Hospital, where he died.

"Military sources said soldiers who had been pelted with stones, fired rubber bullets at the stone-throwers, hitting one of them.

"A general strike called by the Unified Leadership of the Uprising paralyzed the territories yesterday. The shutdown had been called to show support for the PLO, and to back its demand to appoint Palestinian delegates to a proposed dialogue with Israel.

"In other developments, the Islamic College at Abu-Dis near Jerusalem reopened yesterday, in accordance with the decision by the Civil Administration to permit the gradual reopening of West Bank colleges closed by the Israel Defence Forces since the start of the intifada. Three colleges have reopened and the Civil Administration has approved the reopening of colleges in Qalqilyah and Ramallah."

A related report by Oren Kohen and Mikhal Qedem on page 10 of Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew on 21 March writes that "three children—Shirin al-Su'alim, 9, Yusuf Najar, 7, Muna Najar, 6, and a 15-year-old youth—sustained head injuries from rubber-coated metal bullets in Rafah yesterday afternoon. They were transferred to al-Nasir Hospital. Arab sources said another resident sustained moderate injuries in the al-Mughazi refugee camp. Army sources in the Strip reported a day without casualties."

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 21 March, in a page A5 report by Yizhar Kohen and Eytan Rabin, writes: "The Civil Administration yesterday ordered the closure of Falastin School in Gaza in the wake of disturbances, during which an 18-year-old youth was killed."

Foreign Debt Dropped $800 Million in 1989

TA2103141590 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Israel's foreign debt dropped by $800 million last year. At the end of 1989 it stood at $23.7 billion. Our economic affairs correspondent Menahem Friedman reports the decline in the foreign debt stems mainly from the economic recession, which moderated requests for foreign credit. Additionally, the government's debt to the banking system also has dropped somewhat, and the Israeli banks also limited the use of foreign lines of credit.

Mudar Badran Views Domestic, Regional Issues

PM2003155090 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 19 Mar 90 pp 10-14

[Interview with Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran by Fu'ad Matar in Amman; date not given]

[Excerpts] Matar: Democracy has many meanings in this day and age. What is your concept of democracy, and what type of democracy do you believe is suitable for Jordan?

Badran: Democracy is democracy. There is only one concept of democracy and various applications, depending on what is suitable and tolerable for any particular country. Democracy means responsibility and more responsibility. [passage omitted]

Matar: After this phase, is there a possibility of a Jordanian government formed from all tendencies represented in the House of Representatives, or do you see these as minorities expressing their views within the House of Representatives?

Badran: It no longer is a secret that when I was asked to form the government, I contacted all sides and tendencies, and I was eager and worked seriously for their participation in government so they could learn the meaning of responsibility. Responsibility, especially in the executive branch, means not slogans and speeches, but implementation of these things. Our people want to live their lives, and we must be responsible to them and develop and enhance growth, whatever slogans are raised.

Ninety slogans cannot easily be turned into an executive plan and a government program. I tried, but they refused [to participate in the government]. Some said: We wish to remain deputies and just supervise the executive authority. The leftists declined. Even some from the center declined. Some Muslim Brotherhood members spoke of the importance of sharing and shouldering the responsibility, while others preferred to remain out of the government and just observe. The debate with them continued for days until the government emerged in its present form. [passage omitted]

Democracy in our country is the real safety valve. Ever since Jordan's birth, its financial situation has been difficult, but it has never been as serious as it is now.

We are carrying a burden far greater than our capacity. Our Army is far bigger than our means, and it shoulders major pan-Arab duties.

The Emirate of East Jordan received aid when it was formed, which at the beginning came from Britain and started at 6 million, then increased to 12 million, and reached 16 million [currency not specified]; and then the treaty was abrogated. When it was abrogated, the Arab states pledged to make up for it.

Even in those days the Arab aid stopped just two years after the commitment was made, and it was replaced with U.S. aid.

We have been in a difficult position from the outset. Commitment to the Palestinian cause made it more difficult, but it never was as serious as it is now. Rectifying the situation requires a long time. Jordan's debts are much much greater than its capabilities ($8.3 billion).

I recall that in 1983, when I was prime minister, I began halting development loans even if the feasibililty of the projects involved was confirmed, because debts reached $2.6 billion at the time (the dinar was then worth about $3). I felt then that we were close to the red line as far as debts were concerned. [passage omitted]

Matar: Do you feel that your government has enemies in the House of Representatives?

Badran: Not enemies, but opposition. If there were no opposition, then we would have to create it, because it would be a grave mistake to have no opposition in the House of Representatives. [passage omitted]

Matar: In this atmosphere of reassurance, is there any intention to release all political prisoners once and for all?

Badran: We no longer have any political prisoners. Some may say there are political prisoners, but the law rules on this. A politician convicted of a nonpolitical crime is not a political prisoner.

Matar: I do not mean that. I was referring to prisoners whose aim was to overthrow the regime.

Badran: We have no such prisoners now, but I was referring to other crimes, such as a murder committed by someone who happens to be a member of a certain party. Does the fact he is a party member make him a political prisoner? [passage omitted]

Matar: The House of Representatives is supposed to have begun its inquiry into the economic crisis, corruption, and those responsible for it, but some deputies now want the government to undertake that task. What is the situation now on that issue?

Badran: If we discover any case of corruption, I would have no problem in referring the accused, whoever he may be, to the courts, for them to pass judgment on the charges brought against him, just as in any criminal case, such as murder or anything else. [passage omitted]

Matar: There are Arab investments in the tourist sector in Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco. Why are there no such investments in Jordan?

Badran: Our social situation in Jordan is different from that of the states you mentioned. We are closer to the Gulf, so many families come to Jordan from the fraternal

states because Jordanian society is conservative. In other words, we have conservative tourism.

Matar: But we notice that Jordan's income from tourism is very small compared to investments, in view of the tourist attractions that Jordan offers. Do you have any ideas about developing that sector?

Badran: Tourism is the fastest way to earn dollars (hard currency). We therefore are concentrating on it, particularly since the infrastructure allows more projects. Now more tourists are coming to Jordan because the dinar exchange rate has fallen. [passage omitted]

Matar: The pace of work in the [Arab] Cooperation Council [ACC] was fast in its first year. Jordan assumed chairmanship of the second term. We would like to hear your assessment of the ACC's first year and whether or not you have a specific program for the second year of the council's life. Has the ACC finally eliminated all risks?

Badran: The ACC has projects and agreements in all fields. During Iraq's chairmanship, activity was concentrated on preparations for meetings. Now it is Jordan's turn in the second term, which is the difficult one because it is the stage of implementation.

As a start—and I say this humbly—if we manage to implement one of the agreements signed and see it through at the practical level, then we will have made a great achievement by translating the outlook on the future into a reality on the ground. Of course, if we implemented two agreements, it would even be better. The more implementation, the greater the success. [passage omitted]

Some states in the past relied on the Soviet Union for support, others on the United States. Today we need our own power to assert our existence. Today there is no longer a superpower that can issue a final ultimatum in the event of interference by the other superpower, as the Soviet Union did at the time of the tripartite aggression against Egypt.

The Zionist lobby has got its claws—and not just its hands—into the American body. As Jewish emigration assumes a new dimension, they are calling for a direct route [to Israel]. Why a direct route? Our information is that in the beginning, the Jewish emigrants first went to a number of European capitals, and from there they were taken wherever they wanted to go. Only 10 percent wanted to go to Israel. The Zionist lobby wants a direct line to ensure that all Jewish emigrants end up in Palestine. [passage omitted]

We asked the Soviet Union: Why don't you give those who leave the freedom to return? They said "no."

The United States has no right to pressure the Soviet Union on the direct route.

Jordan was the first to raise this issue, and its contacts and appeals have produced results. We could not rectify the situation with our ow hands, so we used our voice. That was fruitful, and the oviet Union did not agree to a direct route; otherwise, the Jews would have flooded into Palestine.

The matter is not over ye The occupied territory is full of settlements, and daily migration is expected. That danger has been looming r a long time. In 1979 I met here with U.S. Defense Sretary Brown, and we talked about immigration and slements. There were 42 settlements at the time. Th U.S. secretary asked: What could we do? I said you cd do a great deal. He replied the settlements were not nsely populated, since each had only 30-40 people. w there are more than 156 settlements.

So why so many settlems with so few people? They are there to be expande They probably have been planning this immigratior ver since that time.

I recently talked with the viet ambassador in Amman. I explained our position tm. I said I was aware of the pressures brought to bear n the Soviet Union in this connection, but I did not magine it would give in so easily: If the Soviet Jews a coming to Palestine on the pretext of human rights, ave you considered other people's rights, and where uld these Jews reside and in whose place?

Let us first settle the Palesian question. The Jews then could live in Palestine; but th the situation as it is now, there can be no peace in tl region. In fact, the hope of peace has been lost.

I am one of those who, sin the 1967 occupation, have maintained Israel will n give back any territory, despite all the mediations a efforts made since Jarring, Rogers, Fulbright, Percy, a others who have all disappeared.

Matar: But Israel has retur d territory to Egypt.

Badran: Egypt is not part f the plan. Incidentally, I attended talks between his ajesty the king and 'Abd-al-Nasir. The late presiden poke at the time about an offer made to him proposi Sinai's return to Egypt in exchange for a termination the state of war. President 'Abd-al-Nasir said then t he rejected the offer, asserting that Jerusalem m return before Sinai.

Matar: But Jordan and K Husayn personally have been engaged in diplomati ctivity for years in pursuit of an international peace c rence. So how could he be doing that while his prime nister believes diplomacy would not resolve the issu

Badran: There is a differ e. Diplomacy should be active and pressure should maintained to keep the cause alive in people's min

What I am saying is that ev U.S. president since 1967 has promised to settle the e, but they have failed to do so. President Reagan mised King Husayn he would settle the issue by th nd of his second term of

office, and that he would mobilize the Zionist lobby in favor of a settlement, but none of that happened. Why? Because Israel does not want peace in exchange for land. They said so themselves. That is a declared political position. What is being offered now only is autonomy. [passage omitted]

Matar: May we ask your opinion of what President Saddam Husayn said at the Amman summit, to the effect that Palestine was occupied through planning and should be recovered through planning.

Badran: We need power for that, because when the enemy senses we could wrest a right from him, he reconsiders his obstinacy.

Here I would like to ask: Why does the Iraq-Iran war not end, and why, as President Saddam said, are the U.S. fleets in the Gulf? The answer is that the United States does not want to settle the issue, because it wants to retain control and it wants Israel to remain strong. What is the purpose of the strategic alliance with Israel? My answer is that it is for the oil: It is not just an alliance against Jordan and Syria.

When I met with the Soviet ambassador recently, I said to him: This alliance is a threat to you, and if it continues, the day will come when you will have to beg Israel for oil, when you run out of oil in 10 years' time.

I find myself asking: What if the immigration continues and an aggression is committed against Jordan? What would be the position of the other parties? That is the greatest evil, and we must consider it.

I maintain that a peaceful solution requires a pressure factor. In Jordan we used to say the clear rights were the pressure factor, and we used Europe in putting pressure on the United States, but there was no such pressure.

Israel and the United States even have played around Resolution No. 242, which speaks of peace in exchange for land. Recently some U.S. theories emerged that interpret occupied territory as territory occupied by force, maintain some territory was not occupied by force, and that negotiations should settle this matter and establish whether or not territory was occupied by force. These are not U.S. ideas: They are Israeli ideas, particularly, Likud ideas.

My conclusion is these states know no such thing as rights. They only believe in power, and the weak have no rights in the international community.

The ACC and other Arab groups are necessary for us to build up our power in this world, because we are determined not to be easy prey.

Defense Law To Be Annulled; Substitutes Sought

JN2103072190 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 21 Mar 90 p 1

[By Nirmin Murad]

[Excerpts] Amman—A special panel of legal experts and consultants at the Prime Ministry is currently engaged in preparing for the annulment of the 1935 Defence Law and the enactment of substitute legislation to cover any legal loopholes which may result from this step.

According to an informed source, the panel has received clear instructions from Prime Minister Mudar Badran to pave the road for the annulment of the law "as soon as possible."

The 55-year-old law gives military governors in Jordan absolute power over civil and executive procedures without any legal liability in the Kingdom's courts.

The prime minister, the source said, has asked for complete studies and plans for "executive procedures needed before the annulment of the law."

The source told the JORDAN TIMES Tuesday that the panel was studying amendments to existing civil laws as well as additional legislation "which will serve to fill the judiciary loopholes which will result from the annulment of the Defence Law."

"For example, the Defence Law used to govern the selling price of petrol, cement and cigarettes. When the Defence Law is annulled the civil law has to cover this," said the source, who asked not to be identified.

The move, according to the source, comes in accordance with the prime minister's pledge to the Lower House of Parliament during the vote-of-confidence session in January to abolish the Defence Law within a period of no more than six months. [passage omitted]

One of the most important elements in the Defence Law was punishment for those who had dealing with the Israeli enemy. "Jordanians who sold land or had trade with Israelis were punished by a Defence Law order. Now the punishment has to stay in effect but we need a civil law to apply it," the source explained.

The source would not give an exact date when the Defence Law will be annulled. "The government is in a hurry... it will be soon," he said.

The Defence Law can only be annulled through a royal decree and all amendments to existing or new civil laws have to be proposed to parliament for debate and approval before they are adopted.

'Independent Bloc' Formed in Parliament

JN2103090290 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Mar 90 p 1

[Text] Amman—PETRA—It was announced yesterday that a new bloc has been formed in the House of Representatives under the name the Independent Bloc [al-kutlah al-mustaqillah]. The bloc includes deputies

Jamal al-Sarayirah, Mahmud Huwaymil, Mutayr al-Bustanji, Dr. 'Awni al-Bashir, 'Abd-al-Salam Furayhat, Engineer Muhammad 'Alawinah, 'Atif al-Battush, and Ziyad Abu-Mahfuz.

The members of the bloc met yesterday and elected deputy Muhammad 'Alawinah as the bloc's rapporteur.

Council To Allow University Staff Reinstatements

JN2103103490 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 21 Mar 90 p 1

[By Maryam M. Shahin]

[Text] Amman—The Council of Higher Education has decided to allow the reinstatement of academicians and members of the administrative staff at al-Yarmuk University who were dismissed after student unrest hit the campus in 1986, according to one of the sacked staff members.

The council's decision, which involves 16 academicians and six members of the administrative staff at the university, came less than one week after 150 people held a sit-in in front of the Prime Ministry asking for the reinstatement of people who were dismissed from their jobs for political reasons.

Irbid Deputy Dhib Marji who was one of the 16 academicians dismissed after the 1986 al-Yarmuk incident which left three students dead, said the government had moved "quickly" on the reinstatement of the al-Yarmuk staff.

"A request asking for the reinstatement of the professors at al-Yarmuk was directly passed on to the prime minister about two weeks ago," Marji told the JORDAN TIMES Tuesday.

The deputy, who is a member of the Democratic bloc in the Lower House of Parliament, said that the government was apparently "doing everything in its power to reinstate as many of the dismissed persons as possible."

The Public Freedoms Committee of the professional unions has adopted the cases of more than 950 "dismissed" persons in the Kingdom. The Ministry of Education has announced that a total of 153 people have been reinstated.

The Council of Higher Education, in a meeting held Monday, also discussed administrative and academic changes in the Kingdom's universities and other institutions of higher education.

On the council's agenda was the establishment of autonomy for the Kingdom's four universities, the possibility of establishing a faculty for Sharia at al-Yarmuk University, the establishment of student unions, and fees at community colleges, according to one council member.

Sierra Leone Second Vice President Departs

JN2103125490 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Excerpt] Salia Jusu-Sheriff, second vice president of Sierra Leone, left Amman today following an official three-day visit to Jordan. [passage omitted]

Switzerland To Give FR40 Million for Environment

JN2103150690 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Amman, Mar 21 (PETRA)—'Abd-al-Karim al-Dughmi, minister of municipal and rural affairs and environment, met today with the Swiss ambassador in Amman. They discussed cooperation in the fields of environment and rural development and ways of supporting and strengthening it.

The ambassador expressed his country's willingness to contribute toward environmental projects in the Kingdom by providing a loan of about 40 million Swiss francs.

Discussion also centered on cooperation in combating desertification and removing waste through technological means that would be economically beneficial by recycling, and using Swiss expertise in this field.

Israelis: 'No Knowledge' of Prisoner Exchange

TA2203061290 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Report by military affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe]

[Text] The REUTER news agency has reported from Beirut that persistent rumors recently have claimed a large prisoner exchange deal is in the works. It has been reported the deal will include prisoners held by Shiite terror organizations in Lebanon, including 17 Western hostages.

Israeli sources said they know nothing about such a deal being carried out in the next few days. Those sources stressed that in any event, it is clear that there will be no deal on the release of Western hostages if it does not include the release of Israeli POW's.

REUTER reports from Beirut say that there has been an acceleration of diplomatic efforts to release 17 Western hostages held by extreme organizations in Lebanon. It has also been reported that the contacts on the prisoner exchange started in August 1989. According to these reports, Israel has offered to exchange some 300 Shiites, and Shaykh 'Ubayd, for the Israeli soldiers and the Western hostages.

Two days ago, one of the heads of Hizballah confirmed to REUTER that such an exchange deal is expected, and according to Palestinian sources quoted in a Lebanese newspaper, the prisoner exchange is expected to begin next week, at the start of the month of Ramadan. The paper further reports that secret contacts were held by the PLO, Hizballah, and Israel through an international element accepted by all the parties to the negotiations. It has further been said that only a limited number of prisoners will be released initially and that contacts will continue to reach an agreement that will ensure the release of all the hostages.

As was said above, the defense establishment has reported it has no knowledge that any such deal is due to take place.

Amal's Al-Musawi Comments on Hostage Issue

NC2203092890 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 21 Mar 90 p 3

[Excerpts] Husayn al-Musawi, leader of the "Islamic Amal Movement," has appealed to the "Amal Movement" and "Hizballah" to integrate, saying that the ongoing conflict between them will destroy them both. He emphasized that the hostages issue is heading for a solution, pointing out that the kidnappers are "security groups operating in the arena."

He told REUTER in Ba'labakk: "To arrive at a solution, each party must think rationally. They will find it is integration that makes them both winners. The continued strife is bound to destroy both the Amal Movement and Hizballah." He contended that Shiite Muslims in Lebanon have always been a target "because they were in the forefront of the confrontation with American policy and Israeli ambition. The Shiites have frequently succeeded in dealing a blow to these and defeating them." [passage omitted]

Touching on the issue of the 17 foreign hostages held in Lebanon, al-Musawi asserted that the matter is heading toward a solution. He said: "Contrary to what some people think, we have nothing to do with this issue. Certain groups are involved in this. We hope the issue will be resolved. The solution must ensure that every innocent person will gain his freedom and that no one will suffer injustice. The solution must be in favor of the oppressed and the tormented, be they in Palestine or in Kuwaiti jails." He indicated that informal contacts are being conducted between Iran and America concerning the hostages. He noted, however, that he cannot specify a certain date for the hostages' release, saying "some may be released within a year, or a month. However, the atmosphere is favorable for a solution. I have no idea how the solutions or the contacts will develop."

On the identity of the kidnappers, he said: "They are other Shiite groups, which some people think belong to Hizballah, who reside in Ba'labakk, the southern suburb, or the south. These groups are living among the Shiites, though they belong neither to the Amal Movement nor to Hizballah. They are security groups operating in the area." He expressed his belief that the kidnappers will release the hostages without having their own demands met. "I believe that the solution will meet some, or all, of the kidnappers' demands." [sentence as published]

Al-Khazin Submits Resignation Over Bank Incident

NC2103184490 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] President Ilyas al-Hirawi, Prime Minister Dr. Salim al- Huss, and ministers Nazih al-Bizri, Ilyas al-Khazin, and Muhsin Dallul met this evening and discussed the general situation, particularly the Bank of Lebanon incident. Interior Minister Ilyas al-Khazin explained the incident and recalled his statement after the incident in which he expressed his readiness to place himself at the Cabinet's disposal.

He concluded by presenting his resignation to his excellency the president and the prime minister. His Excellency President al- Hirawi expressed his wish to table the resignation. Informed sources expect this meeting will pave the way for convening a regular cabinet session soon.

Amal, Hizballah Trade Fire in Iqlim al-Tuffah

NC2203105090 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] The Amal Movement and Hizballah are trading heavy machine-gun and rocket fire in Iqlim al-Tuffah.

'Awn Sees Approach of 'Positive Stage'

NC1903134090 (Clandestine) The Lebanese Radio in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Excerpt] Prime minister General Michel 'Awn received officers and commanders of brigades and other military units today. He told them that it takes as much courage to make peace as it takes to wage war. He added that the Lebanese issue is about to reach a new positive stage. Indications of this will appear in the near future.

The prime minister commended the cohesiveness between the Army and the people during the recent events and said it is a cause for pride. He said this cohesiveness was splendid and of a kind the world seldom sees. [passage omitted]

Lebanese Forces Urge Groups To Pull Back

NC2103183290 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Regarding the efforts to remedy the security situation, Lebanese Forces sources affirm that such a remedy must be radical and not temporary. They believe that keeping military forces on the newly created confrontation lines and in the houses and streets in the eastern area is negative and threatens an explosion in the situation at any time. Therefore, the sources say, all the military forces must be withdrawn to their barracks and positions because this will immediately restore the normal situation.

While stressing the need for all armed forces to withdraw from the newly created confrontation lines and positions, the Lebanese Forces sources believe that keeping these forces on these lines indicates an intent to trigger the situation. This keeps the security situation vulnerable.

Lebanese Advised Not To Go To Cyprus for Visas

NC1903151390 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] In Cyprus, Archbishop Butrus al-Jumayyil has denied rumors that Patriach Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr has asked the embassies not to grant visas to Lebanese who wish to immigrate. Archbishop al-Jumayyil noted that the Canadian and other embassies had at one time opened the door for immigration to workers but have now closed it. He advised the Lebanese not to go to Cyprus and loiter outside these embassies to obtain an immigration visa.

Archbishop al-Jummayil made this statement after visiting Patriarch Sfayr today.

Minister Returns From Cairo Health Conference

NC1903185990 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] Health and Social Affairs [as heard] Minister Dr. 'Abdallah al-Rasi emphasized that the Arab health ministers' conference in Cairo has decided to extend $525 million in aid to the Lebanese Health Ministry.

Upon his return from Cairo this afternoon, Minister al-Rasi said he hoped that the resolutions adopted at the conference will be implemented soon as this will benefit all Arab citizens, particularly regarding medicine and health care.

Dr. al-Rasi thanked the Arab health ministers who decided to help Lebanon with an amount that, while not enormous, reflects how much the health ministers' council can afford to provide now for purchasing new equipment and maintaining present equipment in the Lebanese Health Ministry.

Regarding the current Lebanese issue, the health minister affirmed that the talks he held on the sidelines of the health ministers' conference in Cairo dealt in depth with the Lebanese issue and with the possibility at this particular time of Egypt's playing a greater role in it than it has been.

Soviet Friendship Society Delegation Arrives

JN2103085390 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] A USSR-Syria Friendship Society delegation led by Comrade Fikryat Tabeyev, chairman of the society, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and first deputy chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Council of Ministers, arrived in Damascus last night from Moscow on a week-long visit to Syria.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent on arrival, Tabeyev praised the good relations between the Soviet and Syrian peoples. He pointed out that the objective of his visit is to sign a friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet and Syrian societies, to discuss issues related to joint cooperation and other fields, particularly culture, media, and tourism, and to bolster ties of friendship between the USSR and Syria.

Comrade Tabeyev stressed that the Soviet people will always support the Syrian people's just struggle for liberating the occupied Arab territories, and that the USSR is certain that Syria, under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, will continue to be a fortress of steadfastness in the face of challenges to the Arab nation.

Meets Ba'th Party Official

JN2103143090 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Comrade Wahib Tannus, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, this morning received Comrade Fikryat Tabeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society, and the delegation accompanying him.

During the meeting Comrade Tannus briefed the Soviet delegation on the firm, principled Syrian stances on both Arab and international arenas under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He also spoke of the great Syrian achievements on all levels.

Comrade Tabeyev praised the great progress and development Syria has witnessed under President al-Asad's leadership. He reiterated the Soviet Union's position in support of the Arab struggle, especially Syria's principled position in confronting Israel's expansionist policy, and for realizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He stressed that the Soviet people will always support the Syrian Arab people's just struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories. He said the USSR is confident that under President al-Asad's leadership, Syria will continue to be the bastion of steadfastness in confronting the challenges facing the Arab nation.

Meets With Culture Minister

JN2103154290 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Culture Minister Najah al-'Attar received at noon today Comrade Fikryat Tabeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR-Syria Friendship Society, and his delegation.

Comrade Tabeyev praised the fine educational level Syria has attained under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He affirmed the depth of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria in the various political, educational, and economic fields. He also said the Soviet Union will remain true to its principles and friends, and will firmly support the victory of the Arab cause and confrontation with the imperialist challenges.

Afghanistan

Najibullah Attends Ceremony in Mazar-e Sharif

LD2103200390 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, participated in the flag-raising ceremony at 'Ali's shrine in the city of Mazar-e Sharif.

The flag of 'Ali's shrine was raised, after a 21-gun salute, to shouts from the residents of Mazar-e Sharif and from our other dear compatriots who had come to the city from other parts of the country. With this, the traditional Red Tulip [Gol-e Shrokh] Festival began.

BAKHTAR's correspondent in Mazar-e Sharif reports that taking part in the festival were: Vice President Dr. 'Abdul Wahid Sorabi; Supreme Court Chief Justice Nizamuddin Tahzib; Najmuddin Kawiani, member of the Politburo and secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee; General Ghulam Faruq Ya'qubi, minister of state security; General 'Abdul Fatah, general commandant of the Air Force and Air Defense Force; General Muhammad Juma Atchak, commandant of the Northern Operations Group; a group of heroes of the Republic of Afghanistan; Sayyid Tahir Shah Paykargar, secretary of the provincial party committee and head of the Balkh Province defense council; Mir 'Abdul Rahman Ansari, governor of Balkh Province; and other officials of party, state, and social organizations; commandants of the Armed Forces units in Balkh Province; 'ulema and clergy; Muhammad Hamid al-Ansari, ambassador and representative extraordinary of the Republic of India in Kabul; and many of our compatriots, including men and women. With great jubilation they welcomed the arrival of the new year and prayed for the restoration of peace and security in the country.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that before the flag of 'Ali's shrine was raised, the honor guard was inspected. The ceremony began with the recitation of Koranic verses by Kari Muhammad Ibrahim. Sayyid Tahir Shah Paykargar, provincial party committee secretary and head of the Balkh Province defense council, delivered the opening speech. Welcoming the leaders of the Republic of Afghanistan to the flag-raising ceremony at 'Ali's shrine, he asked esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, to address the meeting.

Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, spoke about the great personality, characteristics, and struggles of 'Ali, the great leader of Islam. The speech was intrupted from to time by shouts of "God is great" and the continuous cheers of the audience attending the ceremony.

Esteemed Najibullah congratulated our compatriots on the new year and said: I salute you, dear compatriots of this land, and you noble and brave people of ancient Balkh. And I salute all the dear guests who have come to Mazar-e Sharif to take part in the ceremony of raising the flag of the lion of God, the king of saints.

Allow me to congratulate you, the people of this land, Balkh, Northern Operations Group, to the units of the Armed Forces, the artillery and rocket units of Balkh Province who took an active part in foiling the bloody coup d'etat the organizers of which wanted to turn our beloved country into a slaughterhouse of human beings.

Esteemed Najibullah added that there is no doubt that the people of Afghanistan support the policy of national reconciliation which aims to restore peace and security for the people, to ensure the prosperity and happiness of the people of Afghanistan, to secure Islamic fraternity and unity among the people of Afghanistan, national reconciliation, national unity, and not to spare any effort for their implementation. If we resist all those miseries it means that the brave Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan can defend the pure wishes of the people of Afghanistan in the first line of the struggle. And there is the unity between the Armed Forces and the party, and the unity of the party and the Armed Forces with the people which enables us to abort any internal or external conspircy.

The BAKHTAR reporter said that after Shaykh Muhammad Ewaz Sadeqi delivered the prayer, General Muhammad Juma Atchak, commandant of the Northern Operations Group, gave a speech on the struggles of the great leader of Islam, 'Ali, for righteouness and justice. The report adds that after esteemed Najibullah donated 20 million afghanis to the shrine of 'Ali, 'Abdul Wahid, the imam of the shrine mosque, presented him with a gown and a piece of cloth from the shrine.

The report adds that when the flag of the shrine of 'Ali was raised and while music was playing, esteemed Najibullah paid a visit to the flag and prayed for the spirit of 'Ali.

The report adds that copies of the local newspaper, BIDAR, were distributed among the visiters and new year greetings were dropped from helicopters. Journalists took part in the ceremonies. The Red Tulip Festival usually continues for 40 days in the city of Mazar-e Sharif.

According to another report, esteemed Najibullah arrived back in Kabul this afternoon from the city of Mazar-e Sharif.

Fighting Intensifies; Mujahidin Launch Attacks

BK2203065690 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] The fighting in Afghanistan has intensified even before the start of spring, and the mujahidin have claimed successes at various fronts. Western diplomats in Islamabad said the mujahidin are launching joint attacks on positions of the Kabul regime.

According to MIDIA [MEDIA INFORMATION DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC AFGHANISTAN], the mujahidin, during their attacks on Herat and Qandahar on the 17th of this month, killed 50 Afghan militia soldiers, injured 28, and captured 16 others.

The mujahidin also attacked a military convoy on Herat-Shindand Road and destroyed a number of vehicles including armored ones. Sources say that the mujahidin have intensified their operations in the outskirts of Kabul. mujahidin sources say that they shot down (?one) transport plane loaded with military hardware on the 19th of this month. The sources added that it has become very difficult for Kabul to send supplies to (?Khowst) because the entire province of Lowgar, except for the capital city of Pol-e 'Alam south of Kabul, is under mujahidin control.

Islamic Unity Party Dismisses Kabul Claims

LD2103111790 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Mar 90

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan has issued a statement dismissing as sheer fabrication the claims of the Kabul regime that the representatives of the nine-party coalition Afghan Muslim mujahidin had been in touch with Najib. The statement says: The recent conspiracies of the puppet government are being implemented at a time when the Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan has been declared the legal and legitimate representative of the Afghan nation, by the assemblies and forum of Afghanistan's mujahidin, both inside and outside Afghanistan. The statement continues: The Islamic Unity Party believes that the only way to save Afghanistan is the Islamic Unity of all jihad-waging forces, both Shiite and Sunni; and it condemns any kind of discord-provoking deeds and conspiracies against Shiites and Sunnis by the Kabul government.

PDPA Officer on Conciliation, Related Issues

JN1903191890 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 18 Mar 90 p 27

[Interview with Najmuddin Akhbar Kawiani, member of the Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, PDPA, in charge of foreign relations, by Shakir al-Jawhari in Kabul; date not given]

[Text] [Al-Jawhari] A full year since the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, the military is still holding out. Do you think, in hindsight, that you did the right thing in inviting Soviet troops to Afghanistan?

[Kawiani] Two months ago, Mr. Najibullah announced that we supported the Supreme Soviet's decision concerning the sending of Soviet forces to Afghanistan. We made the preparations necessary for the pullout of Soviet troops. Now the opposition has been shorn of any pretext to impugn the policies of the Afghan Republic and its leaders. The two principal slogans of the opposition had been first, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan; and second, Islam in Afghanistan was at risk. They used the Soviet pesence in Afghanistan as evidence of a threat looming over Islam.

U.S. public opinion was not convinced by the arguments, advanced by Soviet and Afghan leaders, for the deployment of Soviet forces in Afghanistan. The opposition had exploited the Soviet presence to mobilize the broadest support possible and to play on national and religious sentiments of the people. We were hard pressed to find the right arguments against demands for the pullout of the Soviet troops. And what happened after the evacuation of the Soviet forces?

The tables have turned. We have embraced the slogans of the opposition; namely, that Islam is at risk. Over the past 10 years, we have made many gains for Islam. We introduced the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowment; we set up the Council of the Ulema and spiritual leaders; we started an Islamic university and an Islamic research center in Kabul. We hosted quite a few Islamic meetings and conferences. We organized Koran recitation competitions. And, before that, Islam was enshrined in the Constitution as the official religion of Afghanistan.

By contrast, the opposition has made mistakes. Afghans are a deeply religious people whose sensibilities were offended when the opposition propagated a particular branch of Islam; they collected issues of the Koran from the countryside and distributed their own version. They paid between $30 and $50 to anyone who converted to their branch of Islam and even greater sums to clerics and preachers. But the Afghan people are averse to proselytism. This practice has triggered clashes. In areas under opposition control, there have been incidents of lynching, including of Arabs. In this respect, Iranian propaganda has played a role.

The second mistake made by the opposition was to engage in banditry, robbery, and other such acts. Every opposition leader has at least three wives, and some of them have married five or six times.

They are also engaged in smuggling, especially of heroin and opium.

The opposition's organizations have proven to be non-Islamic, especially since they began fighting among themselves and accusing each other of blasphemy. They began by accusing the state of blasphemy, and ended by leveling this accusation against one another.

Pursuing the policy of national reconciliation, we announced that this should be place before reconciliations among parties. Three years ago, therefore, we announced that we were not seeking a monopoly on authority; we proposed a political, rather than a military, program to solve the Afghan problem.

Our proposal is simple: Let us start negotiations, either in Kabul or outside Afghanistan. Two years ago we proposed that the talks be held in Mecca, the city of the holy shrine, but they refused. We then proposed talks to be held in Geneva or Vienna. Once the talks begin, we would set up a command council from both sides. The council would set up two committees, the first to draw up a draft of the new constitution for the country, and the second to draw up a draft election law.

In parallel to this, a cease-fire would be arranged, with each side remaining in the territories currently under its control. They claim that they control 95 percent of Afghan territory.

[Al-Jawhari] What is the truth?

[Kawiani] If what they say is true, then let them take part in the elections we are calling for. If they control 95 percent of the country, let them maintain this control and we will be satisfied with the five percent.

If a cease-fire were achieved, arms would be collected from both the opposition and the Army.

[Al-Jawhari] Who will collect the arms in this case?

[Kawiani] This can be agreed upon during the talks. There are various ways; it might be done by a committee under UN supervision or by national and local committees.

This is an easy thing for us to agree upon; we could agree to destroy 100 government guns and 100 of theirs.

When the principle is agreed upon, a solution can be reached. An agreement on the kinds of arms to be collected in the first stage, in the second stage, in the third stage, and so forth can be reached. Rifles and guns may be collected in the final stages.

[Al-Jawhari] And the whole country will be unarmed; the government and the opposition?

[Kawiani] A quantity of arms sufficient to maintain internal security could be retained.

After this, the Loya Jirgah—the Grand National Assembly—which represents all Afghan people, would meet. This is an Afghan tradition in handling major issues; the decisions of the Loya Jirgah become laws binding on all.

The Assembly would discuss the draft constitution and the election law, and the elections would be held according to the law adopted by the Assembly. Let our candidates and theirs compete for the trust of the people as happened in Nicaragua, and the side to win the majority of seats in parliament will form the government.

[Al-Jawhari] Do you accept Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] supervision of this reconciliation?

[Kawiani] What do you mean? That the ICO should take part in the international committee or that it should form a supervisory committee?

[Al-Jawhari] I mean a committee formed by the ICO which could include Saudi Arabia.

[Kawiani] We accept a committee from the ICO and the Nonaligned Movement under the supervision of the United Nations.

[Al-Jawhari] Do you think that Benazir Bhutto's assumption of power after General Ziaul Haq is in your interest, especially since Pakistan's Islamic parties oppose Bhutto and this means there is common ground between you and her which could pave the way for coordination?

[Kawiani] Ziaul Haq was the one who established the fundamentalist movements in Afghanistan. The continuation of the war in Afghanistan is not in Benazir Bhutto's interest, and the intervention of Pakistan's military in Afghanistan's affairs is not in the interest of democracy in Pakistan. We are very interested in improving our relations with Pakistan and Bhutto's government.

[Al-Jawhari] Does Bhutto understand this importance?

[Kawiani] She can understand this. I met with the secretary general of Bhutto's party, the Pakistan People's Party, three months ago. On the 16 February anniversary, the first anniversary of the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan and the beginning of Afghanistan's independent defense, President Najibullah sent a message to Benazir Bhutto in which he said that fundamentalists in Afghanistan and Pakistan had very close ties and that the Afghan fundamentalist opposition was against her as much as it was against us.

The Soviet presence in Afghanistan was abused to divert attention from the Palestine question, which is the Arabs' most critical issue. I have met with brother Yasir 'Arafat on many occasions in order to discuss it with him. I have met with him in Baghdad, Addis Ababa, Tunis, Prague, and Bucharest, and his representative, Abu-Khalid [not further identified], has visited Kabul many times. President Najibullah also met with brother 'Arafat at the recent nonaligned summit in Prague. [as published]

When the attack against Jalalabad began last March, 'Arafat was in Islamabad, following my meeting with him in Baghdad.

[Al-Jawhari] It has been said that 'Arafat acted as mediator between yourself and the opposition.

[Kawiani] The Afghan opposition organizations represented in Pakistan claim that they have refused to meet with us and to negotiate with the present regime. This is not true. They met with us several times and negotiated with us on various levels. All of them, be they left-wingers or right-wingers, negotiated with us.

Golbuddin Hekmatyar, the most fundamentalist of them, sent a delegation to Baghdad last year and asked us to hold negotiations through the PLO.

[Al-Jawhari] I wish you would tell me in detail, if possible, about the stages of the Palestinian mediation and its extent.

[Kawiani] We met with brother Yasir 'Arafat in Addis Ababa three years ago and held a lengthy discussion with him. We reached agreement on the fact that Jihad in Afghanistan seeks to weaken resistance against Zionism and to divert the pan-Arab struggle from its basic course.

Instead of preaching in mosques in the Arab countries to champion the Palestinian cause, they now call for championing the mujahidin in Afghanistan. The funds that should be given to the Palestinian mujahidin now go to the mujahidin in Afghanistan.

That is why we believe that the settlement of the Afghan issue has now become linked to the settlement of the Palestinian plight. In any case, we have asked brother 'Arafat to use his influence to undertake a mediation. Following this, 'Arafat's representative, Abu-Khalid, came to Kabul where he contributed to the exchange of POW's.

[Al-Jawhari] How many prisoners?

[Kawiani] I do not recall the exact number as this took place two and a half years ago. However, only a small number of prisoners were exchanged. That is when the mediation began and Abu-Khalid shuttled often between Peshawar and Kabul. Well over a year ago Golbuddin Hekmatyar, through the PLO, asked to hold talks with us in Baghdad with the express desire that these talks be kept a secret, because the opposition factions are afraid of one another.

All the Afghan opposition factions, that claim they have no contacts with the Kabul government, are lying. We have contacts with all of them. But the time has not come to reveal the details and nature of these contacts and talks.

[Al-Jawhari] Does this mean that you do not want to reveal them now?

[Kawiani] We can reveal some points only. We held two rounds of talks with Hikmatyar's representatives in the presence of brother Yasir 'Arafat. These representatives were Qadir Kiryab and Bahir [names as published]. The latter is Hekmatyar's son-in-law. These talks took place at the Palestinian embassy in Baghdad.

Brother 'Arafat told them that the Soviets would definitively leave Afghanistan. He also told them: You must stop the fighting and accept a political solution. However, the delegation sent by Hikmatyar had views that were unacceptable.

[Al-Jawhari] What were they?

[Kawiani] They said that the Afghan Government would fall after the Soviets withdrew. They suggested we hand over power to them, to their organization, without the knowledge of the other Afghan opposition groups. However, we told them that a cease-fire could not be achieved this way because the rest of the opposition groups would continue to fight, so let everybody meet and let us all reach an understanding. On another occasion, we met through Libya's al-Da'wah Islamic Society, which is headed by Dr. Ahmad al-Sharif.

At any rate, brother 'Arafat has made a great deal of efforts in this regard. However, we believe that the U.S. ambassador to the "mujahidin" is the one who is raising obstacles to 'Arafat's efforts, as is the Pakistani military. Anyway, the talks will continue.

[Al-Jawhari] Do you mean contacts ....?

[Kawiani] Through different channels, direct and indirect contacts. I tell you that the more extremist wing, led by Hekmatyar, and the moderate wing, led by Ahmad Gaylani, are in contact with us and I have personally met with Ahmad al-Gaylani.

[Al-Jawhari] Where?

[Kawiani] I do not want to reveal everything now because we agreed not to publish any details. However, we have another proposal. We told them: There is an easy way; it is to hold public talks which can even be attended by journalists. We are tired of secret talks and we cannot deal with one of you against the other, so let us talk in public and let the people judge what we want and what you want.

On our part, we have proposed public talks anywhere in the world. We are prepared to send a delegation to Quetta or Peshawar in Pakistan, or to Tehran. We can send a party or governmental delegation, a non-partisan and nongovernmental delegation, or a popular delegation. It is not necessary to meet with our party. They can meet with the government, the parliament, and the people if they send a delegation to Kabul. We have told them this, and added that we are prepared to guarantee their safety and pave the way for their return, so why are they afraid of talks?

[Al-Jawhari] In light of this, to what extent are you optimistic about the possibility of achieving real national reconciliation and ending the war?

[Kawiani] We are 100 percent confident that ending the war is the only solution. The military solution will not produce any positive result, and the political way is the only way to national reconciliation. National reconciliation takes into account all aspects related to the war. While the leaders of the opposition organizations benefit from the continuation of the war, the people are harmed every day by the war. We feel we are responsible to the people and we have to continue our efforts to achieve national reconciliation.

Let us make another simple proposal. If they stop firing rockets at Kabul, we will stop firing our rockets at them. Let us sign an agreement with them on this point. If they violate the agreement and fire one or two rockets, we will not retaliate, but if they fire the third rocket, we will retaliate by firing ours.

[Al-Jawhari] What about relations with Iran at present?

[Kawiani] Normal. Iran should understand that the seven Afghan opposition parties in Pakistan are also equally hostile to Iran itself. The eight parties, whose forces are stationed in Iran, will not participate in the elections the seven parties in Peshawar want to hold to form a new government.

[Al-Jawhari] What is the position of the eight opposition parties on national reconciliation?

[Kawiani] The Iranians want a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem. They want Afghanistan to be a neutral and free Islamic republic.

[Al-Jawhari] Islamic in form or in content?

[Kawiani] We believe we are an Islamic republic. We are an Islamic republic in content, and not in form. Prayer is performed five times a day in Afghanistan, people fast, and Muhammad's shari'a is followed. You can visit mosques in Kabul to ascertain the truth of the false propaganda that mosques in Afghanistan are either destroyed or closed.

[Al-Jawhari] I have visited some mosques. Have you reached any cease-fire agreement with the opposition groups in Iran?

[Kawiani] There is no such agreement but rather an implicit understanding. The eight parties halted their fire one and one-half years ago. We also do not fight them. When the Geneva agreements were signed and the Soviet troops began to withdraw, these organizations ceased their fire.

Bangladesh

3 More Die in Election Violence; Toll Reaches 13

BK2203062290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0549 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] Dhaka, March 22 (AFP)—Three more people died overnight in escalating violence during Bangladesh's local council elections, pushing the toll to 13, sources and newspapers here said Thursday [22 March].

Two students died when a bomb they were suspected to be making went off at the home of a ruling Jatiya Party (JP) candidate in southeastern Noakhali's Chatkhil District ahead of polling in the area Thursday, sources said. The blast also damaged candidate Shah Alam Salim's home, they added. In western Kushtia, a clash linked to the polls caused the death of another student, newspaper reports said.

Ten people were earlier killed and scores injured in the past eight days of the 12-day nationwide polls, which began on March 14.

Analysts here said the polls so far in 292 of Bangladesh's 426 sub-districts, the lowest administrative tier, were peaceful compared with past elections. "There has been rigging as claimed by the opposition political groups, but things seems to have improved," one said.

JP Secretary General Shah Moazzem Hossain refuted the opposition charges saying they were "an attempt to shift their responsibility for terror on the government and the Jatiya Party." Fair reporting by newspapers was testimony to the fact that the current polls were being held "freely and fairly," he said in a statement late Wednesday.

Opposition leaders including Sheikh Hasina Wajed of the Awami League [AL] had claimed that the JP was involved in vote-rigging.

Meanwhile, the election commission announced Wednesday that 63 election tribunals had been set up in as many districts to settle complaints relating to the election, which entered its ninth day Thursday.

According to unofficial results from 238 of the 292 sub-districts where elections have so far been held, the JP of President Hussain Mohammad Ershad was leading by 93 seats, the AL was next with 73 and independents had won 37.

Begum Khaleda Zia's opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party had won 10 seats.

Japan To Finance Major Bridge Building Projects

OW2203002590 Tokyo KYODO in English 2337 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Dhaka, March 21 KYODO—Japan will finance and build a second bridge on the Dhaka-Chittagong Highway next year, Japan's ambassador to Bangladesh said Wednesday.

Ambassador Takeo Iguchi told reporters at his office that Japan, which is already working on the building of the Meghna Bridge on the same highway, has decided to construct the Meghna-Gumti Bridge at Daudkhandi, about 40 kilometers southeast of Dhaka. The second bridge will be 30 percent longer than the Meghna Bridge, which will be open to traffic in June and is estimated to have cost some 7.9 billion yen, Iguchi said. Detailed design of the Meghna-Gumti Bridge is expected to be completed this year and the bridge will take five years to build, the envoy said.

Besides improving surface communication between Dhaka and Chittagong, a major port on the Bay of Bengal, the bridge will have a benificial impact on the economy of Bangladesh, Iguchi said.

Bangladesh, which was one of the five largest recipients of Japanese aid in 1988, received 342 million dollars in loans, grants, and technical assistance in 1989, embassy officials said. Japanese funds were used to build nearly one-fifth of the electricity-generating capacity of Bangladesh and nearly 60 percent of the capacity for production of chemical fertilizer in the country, the officials said.

India

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Begins 4-Day Visit

BK2103160390 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Mr. Qian Qichen, arrived in New Delhi this evening on a four-day official visit to India. The Chinese foreign minister is scheduled to have two rounds of official-level discussions with Indian leaders during his stay in the capital.

An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that international matters and bilateral issues will figure during the talks.

Our correspondent says that Mr. Qian Qichen will be the first Chinese foreign minister to visit India after Mr. Huang Hua's visit in 1981.

Discusses Economic Cooperation

BK2103160090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0035 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] The Chinese foreign minister, Mr. Qian Qichen, has said that both India and China should explore more opportunities for economic cooperation. Mr. Qian Qichen—on his first visit to India—was speaking at the inauguration of a western region office of the India-China Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bombay yesterday. He stressed the need for more effective ways and channels for the increase of contacts between the commercial and technical personnel of the two countries.

Parliamentarians Want Tibet Raised

BK2103161590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] The issue of Chinese martial law in Tibet and the violation of human rights there figured in the Lok Sabha today. Speaking during the zero hour, some members demanded that the matter should be taken up with the visiting delegation from China. In a memorandum submitted to the external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, some 30 members of parliament made a similar demand.

Tibetans Demonstrate Against Visit

BK2203103490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] New Delhi, March 22 (AFP)—Tibetans led by a saffron-robed Buddhist monk kept up sporadic demonstrations here Thursday [22 March] against a visit by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen here for bilateral talks with Indian leaders.

Police tore down anti-Chinese posters and arrested half a dozen Tibetans who carried black flags at a mausoleum here where Mr. Qian laid a wreath at the tomb of Indian independence leader Mahatma Gandhi, witnesses said.

N.C. Gyatso, the monk chairing the assembly of Tibetan people's deputies, the parliament in exile, said those arrested were released after brief detention with a severe warning to keep away. The monk later pasted a three-page memorandum on the gate of the Chinese embassy here and told reporters he hoped the message would be conveyed to Beijing "even if Chinese officials refuse to come out and meet us."

"Down with Chinese occupation. Down with Chinese imperialism," the monk shouted while making a victory sign with his seven supporters, including two women, for the benefit of television cameras. "Tibet belongs to Tibetans. The Chinese have no right, whatsoever, to discuss or enter into any negotiations with any other country, including India, on Tibet's border with her neighbour," the memorandum said.

Mr. Qian arrived here Wednesday to a warm welcome by New Delhi and angry protests by slogan shouting Tibetan men and women, who had been refused permission to hold demonstrations by Delhi authorities.

The first Chinese foreign minister to visit India since 1981 is here for four days for talks with the new government of Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh and officials said the disputed Sino-Indian border would figure high in the talks.

The Tibetans here are pushing New Delhi to take up the proposals of their spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, for greater autonomy from China and want the visiting minister to "take note of the realities" in the Himalayan state. India, home to the Dalai Lama and some 100,000 Tibetan refugees who fled in 1959 following an abortive uprising against Chinese rule, recognizes China's sovereignty over Tibet.

Mr. Qian is due to call on his Indian counterpart Inder Kumar Gujral later Thursday and meet with Mr. V.P. Singh before his departure Saturday.

French Nuclear Plant for Pakistan Causes Concern

BK2203090890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] India has conveyed its concern to France through diplomatic channels over the sale of a nuclear power

plant to Pakistan. In a written reply in the Lok Sabha today, the external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, said that the sale is likely to strengthen or expand the weapons oriented and clandestine nature of Pakistan's nuclear program. He said France has, however, stated that the nuclear power plant will be under international atomic energy safeguards. It considers the sale a commercial proposition.

In another reply, Mr Gujral said that India's serious concern over the supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan beyond that country's legitimate defense requirements has been conveyed to the United States.

French 'Willingness' Cited

BK2003094990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Text] France has indicated its willingness to cooperate in the setting up of two pressurized water nuclear power reactors in India. Giving this information in the Rajya Sabha in a written reply, the minister of state for science and technology, Professor M.G.K. Menon, said the terms of cooperation are under discussion between the two countries.

Commentary on French Reactor

BK2003115790 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Commentary by Inder Malhotra: "French Nuclear Reactor for Pakistan"]

[Text] France has decided to give Pakistan a nuclear reactor as was ostentatiously announced during the recent visit to the latter country by President Francois Mitterrand. This by itself need not cause too much alarm, because the reactor will take at least seven years to be operational. In any case, Pakistan is not dependent on the French reactor to go nuclear. For this purpose, it has already built adequate facilities of which the centrifuge plant for uranium enrichment at Kahuta near Islamabad is the kingpin. Only those determined to delude themselves doubt any longer that Pakistan is already a nuclear weapon country for all practical purposes.

The U.S. intelligence agencies had said four years ago that Pakistan was only a turn of the screw driver away from the bomb. Now, the same agencies have stated that Pakistan already has six nuclear bombs. This is what in nuclear parlance is called the bomb in the basement. And yet, in spite of all this, the French offer and the gleeful Pakistani acceptance of it add up to a very significant and disturbing development. This is so because the French decision lends legitimacy to Pakistan's frantic but clandestine efforts to become a nuclear weapon power even while stoutly denying that it is doing so.

No wonder then that French decision has evoked protests and criticism, not least from the United States. Mr. Mitterrand was still in Pakistan when Washington deplored the nuclear deal. On Pakistan's behalf, its foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, bluntly declared that American criticism was not well-founded.

There is a further irony to what President Mitterrand has done. In 1977, France under President Giscard d'Estaing had canceled an agreement with the father of the present Pakistani prime minister to set up a nuclear reprocessing plant in Pakistan. It was then that Pakistan embarked on its present clandestine quest for nuclear equipment and technology and built up the Kahuta plant. It was then agreed among nuclear suppliers informally that no nuclear reactor be given to Pakistan even under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, as the French reactor would be. The whole purpose of this restriction has now been virtually destroyed.

China, which does not yet have a nuclear reactor of its own, is offering Pakistan one imported ironically from the West. The Soviet Union may follow suit, as its ambassador in Pakistan has indicated. The U.S. attitude toward the Pakistani bomb has been remarkably ambivalent. On the one hand, America makes a lot of fuss about nuclear nonproliferation. On the other, it has consistently overlooked the Pakistani nuclear activity and indeed given waivers from American laws in order to maintain U.S. military and economic aid. This is said to be due to America's strategic compulsions. The irony of it all is that the Americans have tried to equate bomb building Pakistan and India, which never followed up its 1974 underground peaceful nuclear experiment with any weapon program. The U.S. wants both India and Pakistan to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, which this country rejects totally as inequitous and discriminatory. Other proposals put forward by Pakistan amount to the same thing. In the circumstances, India has followed the only policy it can consistent with its security. While developing nuclear technology, it does not want to exercise the nuclear option. But it has also made it crystal clear that it would have to do so, if Pakistan is not persuaded to retreat from the nuclear path even at this late stage.

Gujral Notes Concern Over U.S. Arms to Pakistan

BK2103154590 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] India has made it clear to Pakistan that interference in the country's internal affairs is unacceptable and that the unity and integrity of India will be preserved at all costs. The external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, told the Rajya Sabha in a written reply that New Delhi stands by its commitment to work for the normalization of relations between the two countries under the Simla Agreement.

In another reply, Mr. Gujral said that the government has repeatedly brought to the attention of the U.S. Administration India's concern over the supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan beyond that country's legitimate defense requirement.

He said it is the government's policy that international pressure, including sanctions, must continue on the Pretoria regime to begin early negotiations to dismantle apartheid. He also said that India recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

Pakistani Television Broadcasts to Kashmir Jammed

BK2103153790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1522 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] New Delhi, March 21 (AFP)—India has succeeded in jamming Pakistani television broadcasts to Jammu and Kashmir where Kashmiri Muslims are waging a violent campaign against Indian rule, a newspaper said here Wednesday [21 March]. But authorities ruled out any attempt to jam Radio Pakistan broadcasts, the Bombay-based daily said, without giving further details.

The newspaper also said that national television employees previously based in Srinagar, hub of the pro-independence violence, had been moved to Delhi this month, apparently because they had been targetted by the militants who Tuesday shot down five state and federal government employees in the Kashmir valley. Correspondents in Jammu and Kashmir confirmed that the television employees had been moved to Delhi, but there was no immediate confirmation of the jamming report.

Journalists figure high on a new hit-list drawn up by the leaders of the Kasmiri militant campaign, officials in Kashmir said earlier Wednesday.

Jammu and Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state, is disputed by neighboring Pakistan.

Finance Minister Discusses U.S. Aid, Super 301

BK2203095890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] The finance minister, Professor Madhu Dandavate, has declared that India will not accept any aid from the United States with conditions. It will also not negotiate with Washington on any trade matter under threat of retaliation in the context of the Super 301.

Replying to questions in the Rajya Sabha today, Professor Dandavate made it clear that India will not yield to pressure tactics. If the threat of retaliation is lifted, all other issues can be taken up and discussed. The finance minister made the observations when members sought clarifications on the government's stand on the issues in the Uruguay round of trade negotiations.

Daily Views U.S. Stand on Kashmir Plebiscite

BK1603115290 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 9 Mar 90 p 13

[Editorial: "Washington's Realism"]

[Text] The unambiguous United States stand against a plebiscite in Kashmir should be viewed more as Washington's keenness to do nothing to contribute to instability in South Asia than as a rebuff to Pakistan. In his testimony before a Congressional sub-committee Mr John H. Kelly, assistant secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, said: "We are no longer urging plebiscite and we consider, basically, it is a matter to be decided between India and Pakistan." The statement makes a number of points. It puts the lid on the UN resolution of 1949 asking for plebiscite. Washington has not reneged from its view that Kashmir is a disputed territory, but has endorsed the Simla Agreement that the issue has to be resolved bilaterally. With the UN resolution swept out of the way by Washington, it would be futile for Islambad to continue in its pursuit of internationalisation of the Kashmir issue or seek a plebiscite. The agreed framework for tackling the Kashmir question is the Simla Agreement. Though Pakistan officially has not repudiated the agreement, in effect it had lately been trying to project it as irrelevant. With the clear shift in Washington's position, Pakistan should discover new compulsions to view the Simla Agreement in positive light.

Washington's withdrawal of support to Pakistan's confrontationist policy towards India over Kashmir will ordinarily be seen as a setback to Islamabad. But the U.S. disinclination to back Pakistan to the extent it used to until a few years ago may be actually a message to the military and its political supports in that country. Washington seems to be keen on promoting the fledgling democracy in Pakistan. If it welcomed a certain accommodation of the military bureaucracy axis in the persons of President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan, it is to allow time to the democratic forces to strike deeper roots. But the endorsement of power to the hawks in Pakistan did not extend to support for their policy of confrontation which endangers regional stability. Especially in the context of a global detente, it would be odd if the U.S. were to promote any policy other than the one to encourage resolution of regional disputes through negotiation. After the Washington visit of Mr Iqbal Akhund, special envoy of Ms Benazir Bhutto, who must have been told of the new U.S. stand, it is to be hoped that Pakistan would begin to decelerate its global campaign over Kashmir.

Army Chief Commends PKF; Last Troops Leave Jaffna

BK2003145290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Text] The Army chief, General V.N. Sharma, has commended the Peacekeeping Force [PKF] for successfully accomplishing the task of restoring peace and normalcy in the troubled northeastern province of Sri Lanka. In the order of the day issued in New Delhi today on the occasion of final deinduction of the PKF, the General said the whole nation is proud of the sacrifices made by all PKF personnel.

Meanwhile, the last contingent of the Indian soldiers left Jaffna today for home.

Official Statement on Maldivian President's Visit

BK2003105390 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Statement by the official government spokesman on the visit of Maldivian President Gayoom on 15-17 March—place and date not given]

[Text] The talks between the president of Maldives and the prime minister of India have just concluded. They lasted for a little under two hours. For half an hour, the two leaders were assisted by their foreign ministers and the rest was the plenary. In the plenary, apart from the two foreign ministers, Mr. M.G.K. Menon, minister of state for science and technology; Mr. I.P. Khosla, additional secretary (Political) in Ministry of External Affairs; Mr. M.P.M. Menon, high commissioner of India to Maldives; Mr. Kuldip Sahdev, joint secretary in Ministry of External Affairs; and Mr. Ronen Sen, joint secretary in Prime Minister's Office; participated from the Indian side. Mr. Mohamedhussain, executive secretary to president; Mr. I.H. Zaki, permanent secretary in the Maldivian Foreign Office and two others participated from the Maldivian side.

Welcoming the president, the prime minister said that we were happy that the first state visit to this country was by the Maldives president. He said it was symbolic that our first contact should be with those who are near and dear, not only in terms of geography, but in terms of our own feelings. The prime minister said that despite the change of government, there has been no difference in the attitude of India towards the Maldives. He recalled his own personal relations with President Gayoom forged in 1986, when he went to Male in his capacity as the finance minister. The prime minister said he was very happy that the projects which had been initiated in his capacity as finance minister saw fruition when he was the prime minister.

Then they talked about cultural relations. The prime minister said that they were very useful because our cultures are not divergent. The prime minister also thanked the president for inviting him to visit the Maldives and said that he would go there whenever it was convenient for the Maldives president.

There was a discussion on SAARC [South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation] and both sides agreed that there was a clear commitment made by the SAARC summit in December 1988 in Islamabad to have the SAARC summit of 1990 in the Maldives. India expressed its support to the Maldives on this issue.

The prime minister then gave a brief round-up of our relations with our neighbours. He said that he was glad that the international community have appreciated the efforts made by his government to improve relations with our neighbours. He said that by the end of this month, our troops will be out of

the hope that there would be [Sri Lanka and expressed Lanka and that the aspirations eace and stability in Sri be fulfilled. The prime minis[f the people there would about Kashmir and explained er then spoke at length said that our secular credenti[he Simla agreement. He doubt. What we are facing no[als have never been in from across our borders. Thew is direct intervention covert before has now becom[interference which was compromise its integrity. The a overt. No country can to dilute the Simla agreement a[tempts now being made have serious repercussions. There not wise, as these can the manifesto of the National prime minister spoke of said that it was a well intentione Front government and unfortunate that it was being sd government and it was interference from a neighbour. ubjected to this kind of neighbourliness was not a sl[he commitment to good government came to power, bu[gan adopted after the the manifesto. In spite of this, I was very much a part of the maximum restraint and tre said, we are exercising bilateral exchanges continue so[ying to ensure that our goes to the people of Pakistan-that the correct message friendship with them. —which is that we want

In response, the Maldivian p[appreciated what the Governme[resident said that they the question of Jammu and Kant of India was doing on the importance of the policies[shmir. They recognised India in this regard for the mair of the Government of country where people belonging[tenance of stability in a ties reside. He said that Maldiv to different communi- religious problem, but as a polit[res did not see this as a resolved political problems in t[cal one and as India has again. [he past, it would do so

The prime minister thanked the[the views expressed on Jamm[Maldives president for India took as positive support a[and Kashmir, which doses of disinformation were ba[at a time when massive world. The Indian prime minis[ing spread all over the tion for the clarity of thought an[ter expressed apprecia- shown which would go a long wa[d for the understanding on track. [y in bringing things back

The Maldives president said tha[the first state visitor of India. [he was honoured to be Maldives had complete understa[He said that India and was anxious that prime ministe[nding on all issues. He 25th anniversary of Maldivian in[visits Maldives for the some talk about the joint commis[dependence. There was held in January, 1990. Training[ssion meeting which was vants in India and attachment [of Maldivian civil ser- officers with the Foreign Service of their foreign service also discussed. Training Institute were

They spoke about the UN resolut[states and expressed satisfactic[tion on security of small sponsored the resolution whic[n that India had co- hoped that this resolution would[h was adopted. They between small states and their la[d improve cooperation [rge neighbours.

There was talk about Maldivian assistance to us in fisheries. They also talked about increasing tourism from India which has dropped in 1989 as compared to 1988. They also discussed about increasing trade which is suffering because of lack of shipping facilities. Cooperation on the sea-level rise and methods of measuring the rise on which we have the expertise, was also discussed. There was also discussion on rain water harvesting in which field the Maldivians have the necessary expertise.

'Full' Diplomatic Ties With Namibia Imminent

BK2103024690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Text] India and Namibia will be establishing full and formal diplomatic relations from the moment Namibia becomes independent. An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that communications to this effect were exchanged between the external affairs minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral, and the minister of foreign affairs of Namibia, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab.

Addressing a function to celebrate the independence of Namibia in New Delhi, Mr. Gujral said that Namibian freedom will have a significant impact on the entire region.

Finance Minister Says $9.2 Billion for Defense

BK2003010090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1734 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] New Delhi, March 19 (AFP)—The Indian Government has earmarked 9.2 billion dollars for defence in fiscal 1990-91, hiking spending on the million-strong Army and on ordnance factories, Finance Minister Madhu Dandavate announced Monday [19 March]. The hike of 600 million dollars on defence over last year brings India's total planned spending of 55.60 billion dollars for fiscal 1990-91 beginning April 1 to a sizeable 18 percent of total budget expenditures.

"The increase in the defence expenditure is not of our choice. It is a direct result of the situation on our borders," the finance minister told parliament in an obvious reference to Pakistan, as members thumped desks in approval.

The defence budget proposal by Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh's new government awards 4.77 billion dollars to the Army which in fiscal 1989-90 was sanctioned expenses of 4.49 billion dollars. The budget also proposes 147 million dollars in fiscal 1990-91 for ordnance factories—a hike of 22 million dollars over the present fiscal year ending March 31, the minister said. Spending on India's Air Force and Navy, which expanded considerably in the past two years, did not show a significant rise in the current budget proposals, but military strategists said the two armed services have already graduated to par with mini-superpowers of Southeast Asia.

Mr. Dandavate's comments on the country's borders follow recently soured relations with Pakistan over disputed Kashmir where Moslem-led demands for an end to military rule has forced India to divert its military attention to the region.

India's Navy, with two aircraft carriers and a leased Soviet nuclear submarine and over 50 small and large warships, has been allotted 530 million dollars in running costs against last year's 502 million dollars. Air Force spending has been hiked by 95 million dollars over last year's total expenses of 1.12 billion dollars, Mr. Dandavate said in a prepared statement.

Last year the former government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi trimmed 133 million dollars from the previous year's defence budget, apparently banking on world detente and a slight improvement in relations with Pakistan and China—the two countries with which it has fought four wars since 1947. However defence experts and Mr. V.P. Singh had both strongly hinted that military spending would rise in the coming year under the new government's budget that has stung the elite and the upper middle class.

The current hikes follow regular increases in military spending which has more than tripled since the start of the 1980's and jumped by 31 percent in 1986.

Interestingly the budget on nuclear energy experiments is slated to rise from fiscal 1989-90's 31 million dollars to 35 million dollars, but budget papers did not specify if the spending would be in the military or civilian field. India, which exploded a nuclear device in the mid-1970's, says it has no ambition to manufacture atomic bombs, but has warned that its nuclear policy could "be reviewed" should Pakistan show signs of flexing its nascent nuclear muscles.

'Major Offensive' Against Kashmir 'Subversives'

BK2203031490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] At least 16 persons, including four top militants, were arrested yesterday as security forces launched a major offensive against subversives in the Kashmir valley. Among those arrested was a member of the so-called Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front. Officials have described the arrests as a major success of the security forces trying to break the subversives' network.

Meanwhile, in Srinagar, curfew has been relaxed for four hours from 0500 this morning. Day curfew has already been relaxed in other parts of the valley.

Curfew in Srinagar Following Official's Murder

BK2103032490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, an indefinite curfew has been imposed in Srinagar following the killing of the deputy director in the Department of Civil Supplies

yesterday. The state governor, Mr. Jag Mohan, has appealed to the people to help the security forces in apprehending the culprits.

Meanwhile, raids continued in the city last night and some miscreants were arrested. The situation is now peaceful throughout the valley.

2 Killed, 16 Injured in Chandigarh Bombing

BK2003064690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Text] In Chandigarh, two persons were killed and about 16 injured in a powerful bomb explosion in the city this morning. The injured have been removed to the hospital. Several vehicles were also damaged in the blast. The explosion also shattered windowpanes of a number of houses.

The Punjab governor, Mr. Nirmal Mukherjee, who is currently the administrator of Chandigarh union territory, immediately rushed to the site along with senior officials.

Minister Reviews Law, Order Situation in Punjab

BK2003150090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Text] The union home minister, Mufti Muhammad Sayeed, reviewed the latest law and order situation at Punjab at a meeting with the state governor in Chandigarh today. The union home secretary designate, Mr. Naresh Chandra, was also present at the meeting. Later, the home minister went to Moga town in Faridkot District to visit the site of killings of 11 persons by terrorists on Sunday [18 March] night near Talwandibhai.

As already reported, in Chandigarh today, four persons were killed and 25 injured, including two women, in a powerful bomb blast in sector 22 of the city.

Insat 1-D Satellite Launch Scheduled for Jun

BK2003121890 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Text] The multipurpose satellite Insat 1-D is to be launched in June. The minister of state for science, Professor M.G.K. Menon, told the Rajya Sabha that the 192-crore rupee satellite will provide continuity of Insat-1 services, particularly in the field of telecommunications, radio and television, and meteorological services. In a written reply, he said the satellite launch will take place from the Kennedy Space Center at Florida in the United States.

Iran

Editorial Derides Recent White House 'Fiasco'

NC2203140390 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 11 Mar 90 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "To Instill Doubts"]

[Text] The recent fiasco surrounding White House efforts to establish relations with the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran, irrespective of Washington's idiotic behavior, gives rise to certain points which should be considered carefully.

America is doing its best to establish a contact—even though unreliable—with the Islamic Republic of Iran through any possible means. Experience has shown how far Washington is willing to go in order to capitalize on this when, even at the peak of the imposed war, it wanted to send the U.S. national security adviser to Tehran in the guise of an arms middleman. But the only outcome of this was a great and unforgettable disgrace for America.

The true dimensions of Washington's recent fiasco are still ambiguous. But all the existing facts speak of "Washington's thirst" to establish relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Despite all these, it is clear that with the revelation of the recent disgrace of the White House officials, Washington is pursuing specific objectives. These objectives are certainly nothing more than declaring the need for relations with Tehran. What lies behind these objectives?

Undoubtedly the ensuing remarks and behavior by Washington and mass media associated with it can reveal many things. However, it does not seem improbable that through its approach Washington is seeking to instill the doubt that, nevertheless, allegedly behind-the-scene efforts for establishing relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and America are being carried out. But the more America has striven toward this end, the fewer results it has achieved, and instead of succeeding in distorting the sacred face of the Islamic Republic's system, it has unintentionally confessed to the healthiness of this system in the confrontation with America.

Several delicate points come to light, if we once more study the incidents of recent days and weeks within this context. These official remarks by the White House cannot not be linked to the extensive propaganda by the arrogant mass media within the framework of the revival of the issue of the Western hostages in Beirut. Washington may intend, by this method, to create a kind of mistrust among the forces that believe in the Islamic revolution, and to gradually instill the idea that the existence of such relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and America is not so farfetched. The complementary remarks by the White House officials, to the

effect that Washington will welcome any similar contacts, gain their true meaning if they are viewed precisely within the framework of this objective.

According to the White House remarks, Washington's fruitless contacts date back one month. Thus, the articles by some of the domestic mass media on the Western hostages in Beirut in this period should be viewed in a more liberal way. Are these articles not related to the programs that the White House and the arrogant mass media are pursuing? It would be naive immediately to answer this question negatively. These facts further reveal the existence of some suspicious efforts to mar the face of the government of Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

It seems that mischief is in the making, in order that some of the suspicious and infiltrating processes may craftily succeed in creating an atmosphere of mistrust toward the government and the executive officials. But as long as we stand strong and steadfast and operate on the basis of principles, nothing from abroad can inflict a serious blow on our general unity and on trust in the officials and the system. But as soon as we underestimate the wickedness of the infiltrating pawns or the threats emanating from idiotic friends in creating an atmosphere of mistrust, then public opinion will never be immune from the poisonous propaganda by the enemies of the revolution and Islam.

In the recent White House fiasco, America once again showed its incapability to confront the Islamic revolution, and it unintentionally confirmed the grandeur of the revolution and the system of the Islamic republic. But for this grandeur to be ensured, we should take the stands by infiltrating pawns, the acts of mischief by hypocrites, and the vulnerability toward idiotic friends seriously and try to attach the proper importance to them.

Ahmad Khomeyni Delivers New Year Message

LD2103193390 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1550 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Ahmad Khomeyni's new year message; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. I express my greetings on the occasion of the blessed Now Ruz to all my Iranian brothers and sisters in our Islamic homeland and to all the Muslims of the world. I beseech God that during the new year they will have a good life filled with happiness, victory, sincerity, and amity and that they will experience success and victory in all the stages of their lives.

One should look at the passing of his eminence the imam from two different angles. In other words, the reactions to the passing of his eminence the imam are in two forms. One is the void which is felt in the absence of the imam. The loss of the imam has created a great vacuum both in Iran and in Islamic countries and even in non-Islamic countries, and this vacuum can be felt even today. We beseech God to enable us to fill up this vacuum as much as we can through our dear leader, His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i. The loss of the imam caused a great deal of sorrow and shock to all the people and they did not know what to do.

Foreign televisions and radios and mass media had turned their attention towards Iran and they thought that in the absence of the imam an armed conflict would start here. However, they realized that their predictions that Iran would be turned into a scene of clashes by the forces who are against the system did not come to pass. In the early days the mass media gave extensive coverage to the funeral and other issues. However, as soon as they realized that our system was following its path with its former strength, suddenly they all together refrained from transmitting the reports about Iran.

In Iran itself, apart from the time after the demise of the imam, I had never witnessed the same unity which existed at the beginning of the arrival of the imam and the time of the victory of the revolution. However, after the passing of the imam, as our people realized, due to their political maturity, that the imam's goals and intentions would not be destroyed with his passing, suddenly a God-given unity manifested itself among the people. I have never seen the likes of the unity which came about after the passing of the imam in Iran, apart from the beginning of the victory of the revolution. The people realized their duties both inside and outside the country. The reports which we received from abroad were moving reports about the unity of Muslims in foreign countries.

In our own country you also witnessed the unity. Following that, revolutionary and hezbollahi people in order to express allegiance to the leader poured to Tehran from all over the Islamic homeland and swore allegiance to our dear leader Khamene'i and made a covenant with their God and with their leader to follow the path of the imam. Thanks be to God, so far they have acted in this way. The choice of His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i following the demise of his eminence the imam was in itself a miracle, because a very good leader with very high positive points was chosen and all the analyses of the counterrevolutionaries both inside and outside the country were proved to be false.

The other issue which was vague to the whole world and which was made clear to everyone after the passing of the imam was the imam's simple lifestyle; because the counterrevolutionaries and arrogance had spread the rumor that the officials of Iran had very comfortable and luxurious lives. However, after the passing of the imam the reporters came and saw the imam's house and noticed that the imam was living in two or three three-by-four meter rooms. They took films from the imam's private house. The reflection of the life of the imam which was a very simple life reassured our people and reassured the Muslim people of the world.

Once again,
the path of gain, I repeat that with the passing of the imam
God willingh of the imam has not come to an end and that,
and blessinilling, all of us will follow that path. God's peace
essings be upon you.

Hashemi-

***LD2103171*mi-Rafsanjani Calls on Ahmad Khomeyni**

1630 GMT 3171190 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
MT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Pre
household President Hashemi-Rafsanjani called at the
dust be sanold of His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, may his
the honorat sanctified, this afternoon. He had a meeting with
imam, inclorable members of the family of his holiness the
Seyyed Ah including Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Haj
memory of Ahmad Khomeyni. They held in esteem the
y of the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Khamene'i

***LD2103175*ne'i, President Visit Khomeyni Shrine**

21 Mar 90 3175790 Tehran IRNA in English 1554 GMT
90

[Text] Teh
Islamic Re Tehran, March 21, IRNA—The leader of the
Hashemi-R Republic, Ayatollah Khamene'i, and President
Imam Kho i-Rafsanjani early Wednesday morning visited
homage to Khomeyni's shrine south of Tehran and paid
March 199(to him at the start of the new year 1369 [21
990-20 March 1991].

A group of
Majles dep of government officials, Army commanders,
veterans w deputies, relatives of marytrs, and wounded war
Behesht-e Z were among visitors at the imam's shrine at
e Zahra Cemetery.

The cemete
who also la etery was thronged by large groups of citizens
Islamic rev laid wreaths on the tombs of other martyrs of
token of the evolution including Ayatollah Beheshti as a
their tribute to them.

President

***LD2103215*t Addresses IRGC Security Division**

2030 GMT 15690 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
T 18 Mar 90

[Text] Pres
remarks at resident Hashemi-Rafsanjani delivered some
the Islamic at today's gathering of the security division of
One of the ic Revolution Guard Corps [IRGC]. He said:
olutionaries e aims of global arrogance and the counterrev-
revolution ies since the onset of the victory of the Islamic
dent, the g has been to harm the the Majles, the presi-
Council, bu prime minister, and the Supreme Judicial
conspiracie but the IRGC Security Division thwarted their
ident remar es with their alacrity and vigilance. The pres-
the country arked: Those areas were the most sensitive in
Imam Khom y, after Jamaran, which was the residence of
aims of glo omeyni—may his soul be sanctified. One of the
was to dest obal arrogance and the counterrevolutionaries
their consp stroy the key and ruling forces of society, but
lance. piracies failed due to your alacrity and vigi-

Mr. Hashe
enemies of emi-Rafsanjani added: From the start, the
f the revolution manifested their mischievous and unjust nature. They intended to disintegrate the system and dissipate the efforts and endeavors of a revolutionary nation, which through its lengthy struggle, succeeded in toppling the Taquti [derogatory term referring to the Pahlavi regime] system, and in establishing the Islamic system.

Furthermore, the president advised the IRGC Security Division to further familiarize themselves with the secrets of security training through the use of scientific methods, and to learn all the various dimensions incorporated in that sacred task.

On the basis of the same report, prior to the remarks delivered by Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the commander of the Security Division submitted a report to him.

Interior Minister Nuri Visits Chah Bahar Borders

LD2103175290 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 20 Mar 90

[Text] Interior Minister Nuri, who is currently visiting the province of Sistan va Baluchestan with the aim of resolving the problems of its inhabitants, inspected Chah Bahar town's border strip. We draw your attention to a report by the Central News Unit correspondent in Zahedan:

[Correspondent] Interior Minister Nuri and the delegation accompanying him comprising the deputy interior minister in charge of security and law and order, the deputy commander of the Islamic Revolution Committee, and the executive deputy of the Islamic Republic of Iran's gendarmerie, who are currently visiting the town of Chah Bahar in order to resolve the problems of its inhabitants, inspected Chah Bahar's Shahid Beheshti and Shahid Kalantari piers, last night. During that inspection, the supervisor of Chah Bahar's ports and shipping center, having explained the role of wave-breaks in the preservation of piers, reaffirmed the construction of a number of wave-breaks on the base of Shahid Beheshti pier.

Interior Minister Nuri and his delegation also inspected that town's border strip, and examined its border issues and problems.

Speaks on Province's 'Potential'

LD2103180390 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Interior Minister Nuri, at the end of his visit to the town of Chah Bahar, in an interview with the Central News Unit, elaborated on the outcome of his visit, and said: During that visit inspections were made of the border strips of Chah Bahar, Iranshahr, and Saravan, as well as the border posts and highways under construction, and the necessary investigations were carried out on tightening border controls.

Referring to the great potential of Sistan va Baluchestan Province, specifically the town of Chah Bahar, the interior minister reiterated the necessity of further utilizing this potential. He stressed: To fully exploit this potential the government must invest in the economic, commercial and agricultural fields, establish common minimarkets between Iran and Pakistan, and declare the port of Chah Bahar port as a free port. Efforts have been made to pursue these objectives, which have already been put on the government's work agenda, but they should be pursued so that optimal results may be achieved as soon as possible.

Afghan Mujahidin Leader Meets Velayati

NC2203102090 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] The high-level delegation of the Peshawar-based Muslim Afghan mujahidin headed by Pir Seyyed Ahmad Gaylani, which has come to Iran, met our Foreign Minister Velayati last night. In this meeting, Mr. Gaylani presented a report on developments in Afghanistan. While condemning the recent coup d'etat in Kabul, he said: The Muslim people of Afghanistan consider themselves obliged to continue their jihad against the puppet Kabul regime until the establishment of a just Islamic system.

Thanking the Islamic Republic of Iran for its support for the Muslims of Afghanistan, he added: The 10-year long jihad of the Muslims of Afghanistan against heresy and apostasy continues, and even if the recent coup d'etat had been successful, nothing would have changed. However, the coup served to weaken the Kabul regime and has fostered a greater awareness in the Muslim people of Afghanistan of political problems.

Mr. Velayati stressed the need for unity among all the groups of Afghan mujahidin. He said: The same culture and religion as well as the politico-geographical conditions of the region have resulted in linking the destinies of the Iranian and Afghan nations. However, not only do we not consider ourselves your custodians, but we also hope that others do not consider themselves the custodians of Afghanistan either.

Our country's foreign minister added: All the Muslim Afghan mujahidin should join hands and resolve the problems of their country.

'New Details' on MKO Member Killed in Istanbul

LD2203120490 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] New details on the identify of one of the high-ranking operatives of the intelligence organization of the monafeqin [Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization], killed in Istanbul, have been revealed.

Regarding the publication in the Turkish press of the news concerning the assassination of a person identified as Mohammad Reza Akhavan-Jam, who belonged to the intelligence organization of the monafeqin, on Wednesday 14 March in Istanbul, and also referring to the remarks by the ringleader of the said organization in Iraq, saying that one of the members of the monafeqin, by the name of Hoseyn 'Abedini, had been attacked on the same date in Istanbul, the Central News Unit reports:

A group which claims to have been among the supporters of the monafeqin organization has announced that it has learned of the treasons and espionage acts of that organization and has decided to engage in a vendetta against the leaders of the monafeqin.

The same group has subsequently announced: The person who was attacked is Mohammad Seyyed al-Mohaddesin. He was in charge of the political headquarters of the monafeqin. He was also in charge of all the affairs of the said organization's contacts and espionage activities in relation with arrogant powers and Iraq. He was punished for his treason; he was seriously wounded following a heroic attack. According to the latest reports at hand, he has died.

Resistance Leader Warns Against Aiding Tehran

JN2103195790 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Mar (INA)—Mas'ud Rajavi, chairman of the Iranian National Resistance Council [INRC], has urged all world peoples and governments to stop dealing with the fascist Iranian regime, which is counting the last days before its downfall.

In a speech delivered last night before a gathering of combatants of the Iranian National Liberation Army [INLA] held to mark the new Persian year in the presence of Maryam Rajavi, the second-in-command in the Iranian opposition group Mojahedin-e Khalq, the INRC chairman said that the Iranian resistance will forge ahead in its legitimate struggle against Tehran's mullah regime until the realization of national and democratic objectives and until the mullahs of the Middle Ages are toppled.

In a speech aired by Mojahed radio, mouthpiece of the Iranian resistance, and monitored here this evening, Mas'ud Rajavi stressed that since the cease-fire and the death of Khomeyni, the Iranian regime has continued to pursue confused policies and failed to find solutions to its chronic internal problems.

Rajavi added that the Iranian peoples view the Iranian mullah rulers as illegitimate rulers, because they have committed numerous crimes against the Iranian peoples and also because they export terrorism to all parts of the globe.

THe INRC chairman affirmed that the Iranian peoples, which have offered up some 90,000 martyrs, will continue their struggle until they topple the ruling regime. He indicated that the Tehran regime, which is plagued

by political and economic crises and internal power struggles, is eventually bound to fall.

The Iranian official added: Any help or assistance given this regime would harm the interests of the Iranian people and be detrimental to the cause of peace and freedom. Such help or assistance would help this regime continue its terrorist measures banning freedoms. Moreover, such aid or assistance would also help this regime carry out acts of repression and executions against the Iranian peoples.

Mas'ud Rajavi called upon all factions of the Iranian resistance to use all means to bring about the expulsion of this illegitimate regime from the United Nations and to secure the imposition of an arms embargo by all world states and peoples. He warned of the consequences of foreign investment in Iran. He added that no world state would benefit from its endeavors to cooperate with this regime, which is unable to keep its promises and pledges.

*Report on Prodeedings of 25 Feb Majles Session

90OI0201A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 26 Feb 90 p 5

[Text] Legal and Majles Bureau—Yesterday morning the Majles met in public session chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi.

In this session the pre-agenda speakers were deputies 'Ali Mohammad Suri-Laki and Mohammad Hoseyn Eftekhari.

Mr. Karrubi also spoke, and his remarks were printed for our esteemed readers yesterday. Then memos from the deputies to the nation's officials were read and the Majles began its agenda.

RESALAT's parliamentary correspondent reports that the only item on the agenda for yesterday's public Majles session was continued consideration of the bill on how to provide financial assistance to those who sacrificed for the Islamic revolution and the imposed war, several articles of which were considered.

Printed below are the remarks by the pre-agenda speakers, memos from the deputies to the nation's executive officials, and the detailed proceedings.

Suri-Laki, Khorramabad Deputy

The first speaker for yesterday's public Majles session was Mr. 'Ali Mohammad Suri-Laki, Khorramabad deputy. He began his talk by offering congratulations to the imam of the age, the great leader of the revolution, the world nation of Islam, the Muslim people of Iran, and the Majles deputies on the joyous anniversary of the appointment of His Holiness Mohammad Mostafa, the seal of the prophets, to the mission of prophecy. He said:

We are nearing the end of the year 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990], a year in which the world lost a great and pure man, the likes of which the world has not seen since the great and chaste prophets (peace be upon them), a man of the pure line of Abraham, an idol smasher who came again and destroyed many idols and changed the political geography of the world, a great political clergyman who wiped the dust off the face of the religion of God, and who turned the attention of a world submerged in atheism to the luminous manifestation of religion, an aesthete and a mystic who made his fight against the idolaters an object of worship, a revolutionary who worked to advance and glorify the religion of God and feared no person and no thing. The sincerity of his revolutionary stance was discussed in public, private and by friend and foe. He was the imam of the Muslims, the oppressed and the free people of the 20th century, he was Ruhollah, the founder of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the great Khomeyni.

O imam, O quintessence of the mercy of God and the earth, what can I say to you, it is beyond my power, although you are celebrated everywhere, my passionate heart knows no peace, it wants to cry out that the one whose departure bereaved and continues to bereave me and everyone else has not yet been understood. Of course it is known how much it tormented him psychologically and physically to see the young members of the mobilization quitting school, studies, and work and exchanging civilian clothing for combat fatigues, to hear the sputtering of their machine guns and their fighting with enemy tanks, to see them running through mine fields shouting God is great, Khomeyni is leader at the moment of being struck by steel and lead, as well as to see them endure years of imprisonment and the worst kind of torture. Although that old woman sending her son to the front, that new bride sitting in her father's home after her husband was martyred, and that son of a Lebanese martyr running after the vehicles of his brothers in the guard to get your picture to take the place of his father are all indications of recognition, and although the acceptance of your leadership throughout the Islamic world and in the Islamic movements throughout the world, and finally Iran's coming together on the day of your body's burial all constitute recognition and the people's recognition of you, but the truth of the matter is something else, and only your creator knows you.

As for us, it is quite difficult to breathe in an atmosphere empty of you. If only the martyr's horseman had taken us along with you. Without you, loving, being concerned, and laughing deeply are meaningless. Your name has become a daily dirge for our innocent children, who have also understood what this means. Our only consolation is that the Islamic revolution and the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, for which you spent your precious life, are still in place. We have promised God that as long as we live we will be the enemies of your enemies and your revolution, meaning world imperialism, led by the great Satan America, the counterrevolutionary mini-groups, the American lackey capitalists, their domestic agents, and the rigid thinking that tormented you, and we will be the friends of your friends, the mobilized, in whatever garb, the aware and awakened clergy, your friends and supporters throughout the

revolution, the oppressed, the shanty dwellers, a single hair from whom you would not have exchanged for all the castles and castle dwellers, and every person and thought that you loved.

Now, when in your absence the banner of combat with the enemies of the religion of God is upheld by the valiant mobilization member, the sincere revolutionary, the wise man, the combatant, the religious jurisprudent and political leader, someone who hates world imperialism as much as you do, who has the stamp of the mobilization in his heart, who reveres your name, who is determined to follow in your footsteps, who has been your companion and friend through the ups and downs of the Islamic revolution and has called you brother, meaning His Holiness Ayatollah Khamene'i has taken your place. We lay everything we have at his feet and we obey his orders, not as a political gesture and not even as a matter of worship and obedience to the chief theologian. No, in your absence we want to prevent the enemy from being happy for even a moment. World imperialism, lords of force and domestic mercenaries must realize that if the imam is not among us, the imam's ideas have taken root in our society like the tree of life, and a truthful trustee, someone who has been trained in these ideas, guards them with imam-like decisiveness, and an aware, religious, and brave nation is behind him, and they are determined to defend their revolution, the aspirations of their great leader, and the nation's territorial integrity at any price, and 22 Bahman 1368 [11 Feb 1990] is proof of this claim.

He added: Here I consider it necessary to say to all those concerned for Islam and the Islamic revolution that now the only obstacle in the path of rule by the world capitalist network is the Islamic revolution of the government of Iran. The current status of Resolution 598, the Security Council's failure to deal appropriately with Saddam to complete the Security Council's decisions, and the occupation of part of our country by enemy forces requires that we must close ranks more tightly and everyone, with the power and the might of the velayat-e faqih [rule of the supreme jurisconsult] and relying on the principles that the imam left with us in the form of sermons, proclamations, and letters in the time of his revolution, must defend the integrity of the revolution and our nation behind the leadership and following his orders. The basis of the government is velayat-e faqih, and without the government of the velayat-e faqih, there is no this world and no next world, and no rule by the oppressed. The great position of the leadership must remain like the rock of Gibraltar for the units of this pious, revolutionary, and powerful nation. No person and no group has the right, either out of fear of its political goals or in order to reach its political goals, to set out to weaken the leadership or to undermine it. This is a great and unforgivable sin. The founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran considered unity of speech a requirement for victory and success in the Islamic revolution, and this is even more necessary today in his absence.

The Khorramabad deputy also thanked the clergy of Lorestan, especially the representative of the vali-ye faqih [supreme jurisconsult] in this province, for attending the 22 Bahman demonstration and he announced: The world must know that our free and God-seeking nation will bow to nothing but the rule of Islam and the worship of Almighty God, and it will not give in to any Satan, and it will never be host to another idol or idol's child that serves foreigners. The supporters of this revolution are the masses of millions, who felt the cruelty of the days of the monarchy's oppression in their skin, bones and blood, the days when those Americans and their lackeys ruled over the lives, property, and dignity of the noble people of our nation. The supporters of this revolution are those who have either gotten free from the yoke of the rural khans, feudal lords, insurgents, and rebels, or who have found their way out of the domination of the cutthroat urban capitalist leeches. The supporters of this revolution are the free people who for long years bravely resisted under the most savage torture in the black Pahlavi pits for the sake of learning, independence, and freedom. They are not like those who seek ease and comfort and want the revolution for themselves, rather they want themselves for the sake of the revolution. No comfort-loving person is happy with this revolution and government. Rather, it is these oppressed, deprived, and barefoot people who are with the Islamic revolution until the end of the line. They are both the sword and the shield of the revolution, and the nation's executive officials, all of whom suffered during the revolution, must prevent the influence of opportunists in the nation's executive organizations by relying on the revolution's aspirations and slogans and with the belief that the power of the Islamic revolution lies in adherence to principles and the invasion of principles rather than in bringing oneself into line with world conditions, and it is with full belief in the political, social, and executive leaders, who loathe world imperialism and the big capitalists, and to give to the masses of people and the nation's deprived people the opportunity to serve. God forbid that a situation should arise where those who went ahead of us in martyrdom and bloodshed should be forgotten in the daily complexities of life, and where each person's standing is determined by the amount of money he has, for this would be disarming the revolution, especially in current circumstances where, due to the war reconstruction and the special world conditions, along the with the plots of the big domestic capitalists, the rate of inflation is high and the pressure of this inflation is on the shoulders of the low-income and wage-earning classes.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Suri-Laki noted: The government of Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who is one of the imam's old companions, a firm defender of the Islamic revolution, and is himself a theorist of social justice who has brought about happiness and inspiration for the supporters of the Islamic revolution with his Friday prayer sermons, now enjoys the full support of the great position of the leadership, the Majles, and the people. Praise God, his report from last Wednesday, according

to the statistics and figures, indicated progress in the affairs of his government, and efforts must be made to bring down prices with force or any obstacle, even though high prices and inflation to a great extent are caused by world inflation and the special conditions of the wartime economy. In many cases, however, the greed of hoarders and godless opportunists causes the high prices and shortages. An example is the shortage of potatoes in many parts of the country, and a number of people have the deliberate intention of causing problems for most of the people on the eve of this holiday, and this matter must be dealt with. Of course the real way to fight inflation is to work for production, to collect taxes in accordance with income, and to give discretion to regional officials, and we hope attention will be given to this request.

In conclusion, the speaker thanked Engineer Zanganeh, minister of energy, Engineer Ne'matzadeh, minister of industries, and Engineer Foruzan, national aircraft supervisor, for their visit to the deprived province of Lorestan and for advancing the affairs of this province.

Mohammad Hoseyn Eftekhari, Fuman Deputy

Mr. Mohammad Hoseyn Eftekhari from the Fuman electoral district was the second and final pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's public Majles session. He began his talk by sending praise to the pure soul of his holiness the imam (may his grave be sanctified), offering congratulations on the auspicious anniversary of the assignment of the Prophet's mission, and commemorating the joyous birth anniversary of Imam Hoseyn (peace be upon him).

Continuing, the speaker added: I thank the chiefs of the three branches of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for their persistent efforts and their valued and sincere services. These esteemed officers, in addition to carrying out their missions intelligently and in a worthy manner, do not neglect to implement carefully the regulations and requirements. An example was the judiciary's rapid and decisive approach to the insurgents who wounded the human emotions of our compatriots in Hamadan with their reckless crimes. The penalties and punishments applied to these devils and beasts, apart from the good effects they had, gave more hope to our people concerning the awareness and decisiveness of the judiciary and in the value of the police for keeping security in society. It would be appropriate if the Majles sincerely praised and thanked His Holiness Ayatollah Yazdi, the chief of the judicial branch, who has guaranteed the preservation of the lives, property, and dignity of the people with actions such as this. This kind of investigation and respect for law offers the promise to our people that we can be assured of a proud and prosperous future.

Our Islamic Republic of Iran, in gaining the valuable experiences it has through the ups and downs of the 11 years of its life, has become so firm and solid that we see decisive and logical policies being adopted in response to all events and developments using a visual vote count.

The speaker discussed the anniversary of his holiness the imam's (may his grave be sanctified) order concerning the writer of the book "The Satanic Verses." He said: Like the great leader and all of the leaders of our divine government, we consider it an obligation to carry out his religious decree. The nation of Iran has shown obedience and true belief in the imam's historic decree, in concert with all the Muslims of the world. Unfortunately, however, in this controversy occasionally unfavorable tunes are heard and, in the face of the firm and unshakable will of hundreds of millions of Muslims, certain individuals play a different tune, and suggest that instead of expressing the feelings and showing the anger and fury of the world of Islam because of the insult to their sacred religious values, one ought to fight the war against atheists and infidels with conservative methods. The world and its people must know that the nation of Islam will not be appeased in any way in carrying out the orders of their late leader (may his grave be sanctified).

Mr. Eftekhari discussed the matter of reconstruction. He said: What appears before us as the issue of the day at this sensitive historical juncture is the matter of rebuilding the country on a wide scale and studying the Budget for 1369 [21 March 1990-20 March 1991] as a one-year issue with deep concern for the problems and the resources. It is the duty of every person who is concerned about the fate of the nation to support the fateful programs of the government of Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the respected president, because apart from likes and dislikes, if we look carefully and fairly at the programs announced in the context of income and costs, we will understand that the 1369 budget has been compiled utilizing all the experiences, conditions, specialties, and creativity. Such deliberation and consideration for capacity and the future have been employed in the five-year development plan. Therefore, confirmation of the measures taken and giving the government suitable opportunities, while cooperating sincerely and sympathetically with the government at the same time, will bring comprehensive successes.

He added: The next budget takes the various points of view into consideration that are being examined by esteemed colleagues. Based on my responsibility, I will present several items to the president, the Council of Ministers, and the dear Majles deputies, in the hopes that through the power of God the government will have the necessary success implementing the planned programs.

(1) The matter of unemployment—As you know, unemployment is one of society's disturbing problems. Dealing with it and employing the unemployed is one of the chief issues, and it has certainly received the necessary attention in next year's budget, considering the programs for the production centers and semi-active centers and for creating new institutions.

(2) The matter of inflation—Inflation and high prices is not a subject that can be ignored. We hope that in the new plans, reasonable arrangements and solutions have been provided to alleviate this problem, which has afflicted our society with malfunctions. The centralization of decision-making centers and consolidating similar affairs with single authorities is a demand that is worthy of attention, and it is necessary to believe in it and attend to it. In this special matter, it is appropriate that the greatest attention be given to the interests of society, and that efforts be made to realize this wish of all Muslims, because carrying out such a plan will not only eliminate different and sometimes conflicting decisions, it will also save huge sums in expenditures and prevent the dissipation of the treasury.

(3) General attention to the matter of education and training, and especially the two important matters of relieving the shortage of classroom space and providing housing and a living for the respected educators have great importance, because eliminating the shortage of classroom space and raising the quality of teaching and training has a fateful role, and in so doing the officials will prove that they value highly and will continue to value highly the labor and toil of those dear ones.

The Fuman deputy discussed the problems in his electoral district. He said: It is generally known that Gilan has been recognized as one of Iran's great agricultural centers. In view of this importance and the credibility that Gilan Province has in the matter of agriculture, it is most unfortunate that the expectations that existed were not met. The migration of rural people to the cities was and is a disturbing problem. There is no doubt or hesitation that if more attention were paid to the problems of rural people and to the living conditions of farmers, their migration would not be besetting us as an impossible problem. Now also there is a series of demands concerning Gilan's rural areas for which it is expected that a concerned answer will be given. The chief problems include the procurement of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizer, plant pesticides, grass killers, parts, loans, and especially loans to permit advance purchases, as well as the procurement of water for agriculture. In this matter, it is worth mentioning that if the government invests money to build a factory to build agricultural machinery in the Gilan area, the results would unquestionably be fruitful. The problem of little or no water in some of Gilan's rural areas such as the Municipality of Fuman caused great losses to farmers during the last growing season. Despite the comprehensive and persistent efforts made, so far no aid has been given to compensate for the losses suffered. No positive and fundamental services have been rendered in recent years to continue the water delivery services to fields. On the contrary, the cost of water for fields has increased. It is definitely beyond the capabilities of the deprived farmers and rural people to pay the increasing costs for water, rising from 200 tomans to 1,000 tomans and then to 4,000 tomans. For this reason I have continually announced my opposition to increases in water fees, and I do so now.

The speaker called upon the governor-general of Gilan, with his years of experience serving in Kordestan province, and with perseverance and sympathy, to obtain more credit to carry out development work and, in agricultural affairs, to compensate for past losses.

Mr. Eftekhari thanked the people of Gilan for taking part in the ceremonies commemorating the auspicious 10 days of Fajr [dawn]. With their extensive presence on the scene, once again they have proven their devotion and loyalty in spreading the values of the great leader of the Islamic revolution and protecting the gains of the revolution, and again they have declared their loyalty to their great leader, His Holiness Ayatollah Khamene'i.

The Majles Speaker's Remarks

After the pre-agenda talks, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Karrubi spoke. He said: The missions of the prophets, which were the salvation of mankind and humanity, were the greatest blessing from God to humanity, and the almighty creator refers to this as "grace" in the glorious Koran, and he says: I have conferred grace upon you and I have sent the Prophet to guide you.

He noted that if the prophets had not been sent, and if there had been no mission, at every mirror humanity would have been lost in deviation, degradation, and rascality. He said: Through the prophets, humanity was saved from moral degradation, deviation, and rascality, and achieved human perfection. Through the missions of the prophets, human beings were liberated from the torment of captivity, the oppression of idolaters, the imprisonment of selfishness, and egocentric behavior.

Unfortunately, due to grudges and unbridled desires, all human beings did not submit to the luminous and sacred commands of the prophets, but the efforts and struggles of the prophets and their companions throughout history has been to destroy oppression and affliction and to fight in the battle between the truth and the vain to save humanity from the captivity and chains of the idolaters.

He added: Through the kindness and grace of the creator and in obedience to the commands of the great Prophet of Islam and in obedience to our dear imam, our Islamic society has reached its true peak and perfection and has overthrown the idolatrous monarchy. It has driven the enemy from the soil of the Islamic homeland, and, by implementing the commands of the Islam of Mohammad, it has broken all the chains and has brought about a truly revolutionary and cultural change in our society.

Through the grace of the leadership of the great imam and through the submission of those projects, the fundamentals and principles held by his holiness the imam (may God have mercy on him) have brought about these changes, and they have so shaped Iran and the Muslims that in his absence, the nation knows its duties and responsibilities, and what to do so that the enemy will not return again, Americanized Islam will not rule, and that divine values will not disappear.

Mr. Karrubi noted: These days a certain music is in the air and surprising things are being said. It is worrisome that the imam hasn't even been gone a year and these discussions are being held in religious circles, and by persons from whom one would not expect to hear them at all.

We hereby declare that our people follow the imam, and the truth cannot be concealed through equivocation and deviation.

The people revere the imam, they obey the imam, meaning the very guidelines, orders and decrees that the imam gave.

The discussion about whether if someone has permission, and then he must get permission, this is very clear and the first night of the imam's death or 24 hours after, the imam's office and his dear son announced that those who worked for his holiness the imam do not draw funds and they can return their funds to the appropriate centers or to the authorities and the leadership.

He added: Orders must be confirmed, and this is very clear, and the great leader confirmed the orders where he thought them generally proper, and he replaced them where he thought it advisable. There is no discussion on that matter, and it is very clear.

However, we know well what they are after in the discussions that are being held, otherwise that matter would be very clear, obvious, and useful. Everyone more or less knows the orders, and they know theology, theological practice, and the fundamentals of Islam. The important thing is the political, economic, and social fundamentals of his holiness the imam.

What is important is the fundamentals and guidance of his holiness the imam in his will, and the question of whether it deals with what happens after the imam, or with the time of the imam's life. What is clear is that the will and the guidelines deal with what happens after the imam.

During the life of his holiness the imam, no one knew what the text of his will would be. What the imam wrote in the proclamation of the revolution, in his will, his orders, and his letters, and what he announced, these were all for after his own life, because during his lifetime, when he himself was present and could correct the slightest deviation anywhere with his sword of justice and when he owed nothing to anyone, the important thing was the issues after his life and his principles and frameworks.

I declare to these people who are getting together behind the scenes and pursuing this matter that they must realize that the Islam of Mohammad (peace be upon him) rules and his holiness the imam has cleared away all the dust. He has destroyed the coarse curtain they had drawn in front of Islam, he has split away the overlay and shown the people the Islam of Mohammad, and this Islam of Mohammad will remain forever, and he will not allow it to be covered again by American hands. We know what they are after, and they must realize that there is a war between the rich and the poor, and it will never disappear. Friend and foe must know that the words of his holiness the imam (may his grave be sanctified), when he said "I will not trade a hair from these shanty dwellers for 100 castle dwellers" are immortal and will never disappear. This is the foundation of the imam's thought.

Mr. Karrubi then discussed the presence of the Islam of Mohammad and Americanized Islam in today's world. He said: Americanized Islam is not confined to Saudi Arabia, it exists in Iran as well. These individuals must know that there is government of the poor and there is imperialism. They said that there is no war between rich and poor, his holiness the imam came and said that there is a war between rich and poor. There is the Islam of the barefoot and the Islam of the well-to-do who are not in pain.

Therefore, attention must be paid to these points, and the imam struggled in this direction and even suffered, and with his heroism, bravery, and great scholarly stature, he destroyed all of them forever. The imam fought petrification and dryness, and in that letter he wrote to Mr. Qadiri, he said "I say these things and I want someone to be sacrificed for this issue, and so much the better if I am sacrificed." If we think that now in the imam's absence these issues are over, it is a mistake. They will remain forever, and the imam's companions, led by the leader—who is one of the imam's best companions—are defending these values, principles, and fundamentals with the same heroism, bravery, and loyalty, and behind him is the president of the republic, one of the imam's best companions, and likewise the soldiers and companions of the imam, who are everywhere, will defend the principles, fundamentals, and values that he outlined for them, and they will not give them up at any price.

I declare that those who are behind the scenes and are thinking from a distance that things have changed and we even read in bulletins that America is saying: The situation is still like the time of Imam Khomeyni, and as long as this situation does not change, conditions will not change and there will be no improvement. They must know that the revolutionary forces are ready and that the mood is the same as the one in the time of the imam. The atmosphere is the same as the one where the ideas and thoughts of His Holiness the imam ruled, and all officials are all in the service of the ideas and thoughts of His Holiness the imam. They should not think there is anything new. Those who are creating this issue behind the scenes from afar must not think there is anything cooking, there is nothing cooking, they are blowing smoke rings and nothing is new. The conditions are the same, the criteria are the same, the values are the same values that His Holiness the imam outlined for our society and our nation.

I swe
Majlear to God that if the day should come when this exist:es is not available to us and this tribune does not in ou we will defend those principles in the mosques and gather gatherings, and if there are no mosques and no ples rings, we will defend the imam's ideas and princi- revolat the street corners and in the buses. The imam's peoplution has been released, and praise God all the the cle of the nation are involved and are looking out for iman circumstances and conditions. Those orders from the n of which I speak will never be disproven.

Thos
the ie commands were never proven for some people in critic mam's lifetime. We say, in that time when we privaized what was said and there were discussions in whetle meetings, we said at that time it will be clear not. her the imam's words were proven in his lifetime or hypo Did they accept them at that time out of fear, crisy, or out of a sense of truth?

Thos
durin who were convinced about what the imam said convig his lifetime are still convinced now and will be and nced in the future. Therefore, we must be aware holin ealize that the culture, view, and thought of his son, ess the imam are present and they are led by the who oyal friends, students, and successor to the imam, moun efend the imam's values and principles like a solid tain and will not retreat a single step.

Detai
s of the Proceedings

The
Majlonly item on the agenda for yesterday's public from s session was continued consideration of the report Com the second council of the Islamic Organizations finan ission concerning the bill on how to provide Islam ial assistance to those who sacrificed for the which c revolution and the imposed war, five articles of were approved at the previous Majles session.

In co
was atinued consideration, Article 6 of this proposal pproved:

Articl
organ 6: The Ministry of Agriculture, the affiliated tify azations, and the land transfer councils must identransf least 40 percent of the transferable lands and land, r them to revolutionary veterans who apply for obser roviding technical and fundamental services and ing the pertinent regulations.

Note
accor : The transferred lands mentioned in this law, in land. lance with local law, will be irrigated or dry-farmed

Note
resou 2: In the transfer of agricultural installations and cattl ces needed such as pesticides, seeds, fertilizer, dame chicks, grain, materials, health services, and fun- veter tal services, priority is with the revolutionary ns.

Note
take 3: Individuals mentioned in this law must under- the d revitalize the transferred land within two years of sider te of its transfer, otherwise the lands under conment ion will be transferred to the other applicants oned in this law.

The Majles will meet in public session on Wednesday of this week.

The Deputys' Memos to the Nation's Executive Officials

- Mr. Kiayi-Nezhad, Savejbalagh and Taleqan deputy: To the minister of health and treatment, send a physician to the clinic at the village of Tankaman.
- Mr. Hedayati, Faridan deputy: To the inspector-general, the minister of commerce, and the judicial power, investigate the accomplishments of the government penalties and the Esfahan General Commerce Office with regard to the potato crop; to the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, eliminate discrimination in granting centers for higher education to the regions and establish an agricultural college in Faridan.
- Five Majles deputies: To the minister of health, treatment, and medical education with regard to the manner of dealing with the Hezbollahi forces and the observance of the criteria of commitment and piety in the installation of individuals.
- Mr. Najafi, Khaf and Rashtkhar deputy: To the minister of agriculture, select a competent and non-native governor for the municipality of Khaf.

President's Complaint Department Opens Phones

NC1803112090 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 6 Mar 90 p 2

[Text] Tehran—The public can send their suggestions, grievances to the Complaints Department of President's Office during day or night. It was announced here yesterday. The telephone numbers available are: 6162518, 6162069, 6162067, 669227, 669226.

New TV Satellite Ground Station Installed

LD2103223290 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] Through the efforts of the television and FM Transmitter Repair and Maintenance Unit of the Tehran region, the satellite ground station of the village of (Javarad) in the Rudehen region of Damavand was installed and put into operation.

According to the Central News Unit, the transmitter, which has a 5 watt [as heard] capacity and a radial capacity of 50 watts, will broadcast and boost programs of the first network of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Channel 6 for the residents of the villages of (Javarad) Ira, and Ardineh.

Pakistan

Bhutto To Seek Vote of Confidence 22 Mar

BK2103163090 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Pakistan Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto will seek a fresh vote of confidence from the National

Assembly tomorrow. She conveyed her decision to the main political opponent, Islami Jamhoori Ittehad [Islamic Democratic Alliance] chief, Mian Nawaz Sharif, last night speaking at a public meeting at Lahore. She said this would convince the combined opposition of her party's absolute majority in the house. The fresh vote of confidence is necessitated as the opposition demanded that after the expiry of the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution at midnight last night, the president wants to nominate the prime minister. [sentence as heard]

Opposition To Boycott Session

BK2203075190 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 22 Mar 90

[Text] In Pakistan, the opposition parties have decided to boycott the National Assembly session beginning today. They have charged the government with purposely summoning the session for today with a view to sabotaging their major rally planned for tomorrow at Lahore. AIR's [All India Radio] Islamabad correspondent, Suresh Chopra, says that it is widely expected that Ms. Benazir Bhutto will seek a vote of confidence in the National Assembly today.

Minister Assails Opposition's Stand on Elections

BK1703155690 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Mar 90

[Text] Malik Ahmad Saeed Awan, the minister of state for information and broadcasting, has said that the pressure tactic now being applied by the combined opposition parties is aimed at weakening the democratic process and obstructing the process initiated in the country to follow the Constitution in letter and spirit.

In a statement in Lahore today, he strongly protested the combined opposition leaders' position that the president is constitutionally required to summon a session of the National Assembly after 20 March for the purpose of electing the prime minister. He said it is regrettable that the combined opposition group is trying to involve the president in an issue about which the constitution is crystal clear and that the president has repeatedly expressed his viewpoint on respecting the sanctity of the Constitution.

Paper Says Indian Efforts on Kashmir Insufficient

BK1603091290 Karachi DAWN in English 11 Mar 90 p 7

[Editorial: "Still a Long Way To Go"]

[Text] With the uprising in held Kashmir showing no signs of abating, the government in New Delhi is now starting to do something it should have done long ago: initiating a dialogue with the 'militant' leadership of the state which is spearheading the movement for complete independence. A 14-member delegation spanning the political spectrum has just visited Srinagar in order to assess the situation in the valley for itself. The person charged with the responsibility of starting a dialogue, George Fernandes, the Indian Minister for Railways, has admitted to the gravity of the situation—he calls it unprecedented—even as he tries to establish contact with the right people. "It is too early to say what shape the dialogue will take," is his sensible assessment, "but at least the process has begun." And high time, too, that it did. With feelings in the state running at fever pitch, it should be clear by now even to the most short-sighted people that nothing less than a complete severing of links with the Indian Union will satisfy the people of held Kashmir. The Indian government has resorted to high-handed tactics to quell the uprising but without in any way succeeding in controlling the raging fire of discontent. In fact, as some Indian leaders are beginning to admit, Governor Jag Mohan's dictatorial methods are only serving to inflame popular passions in the state.

If the Indian government is serious about its peace efforts, the Jag Mohan governorship is one of the first things that must go. But nothing will come even of that if the larger questions agitating the minds of the people for nearly four decades are ignored. The true sentiments of the Kashmiri people are not a secret any more. Nothing short of the exercise of the right of self-determination will satisfy them. Anything else will only be seen as a fresh obstacle raised by New Delhi to thwart their aspirations. That being the case, it is hard to see what good Mr George Fernandes' mission can do unless he has been empowered to discuss the totality of Kashmiri demands, something which seems unlikely. So even with the best of intentions in the world the differences in perception between the Kashmiri freedom fighters and the Indian government will remain as wide apart as ever. The Kashmiris are fighting to free themselves from the Indian yoke; the Indian government is unlikely to appreciate this point of view. How then can any meaningful understanding be achieved between them? In the absence of any such understanding, it is foolish to think that the uprising in Kashmir can either be suppressed for good or it will die down on its own. The sacrifices already made by the Kashmiri people argue against such an assessment. The obvious conclusion, therefore, is that unless somewhere in the depths of its troubles India can reconcile itself to the immutability of Kashmiri aspirations, there will be no lasting solution of the problem and no peace in the Kashmir valley. From India's point of view, of course, this is an uncomfortable predicament. After the 1971 war and the signing of the Simla accord it could have been forgiven for thinking that the Kashmir problem had been put in cold storage. And there it would have remained had the people of held Kashir not decided to take their destiny into their own hands. Since they have done so, Indian bullets are proving a poor answer to their determination. Has India begun to read the writing on the wall? The George Fernandes mission may be a first hesitant step towards the light of a clearer reality. But New Delhi has still a long way to go before it is out of the dark completely. The George Fernandes mission can prove useful only if it shows the courage to see the reality with full clarity and report the truth, and nothing

but the truth, to the Government and people of India. The mission will be only wasting its time and causing needless confusion if it uses deception and resorts to an elaborate pretence about entering into a 'dialogue' with the militants when the very basis for such a dialogue—acceptance of the principle of self-determination—is non-existent.

Army Chief Speaks on Kashmir, Afghanistan Issues

BK2103162190 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] The Army chief, General Mirza Aslam Beg, said Pakistan supports a just, peaceful, and political settlement to the Kashmir and Afghanistan issues. He said this while answering questions from officer trainees at the National Defense College in Rawalpindi after addressing them on the topic "Pakistani Army, Challenges and Response."

General Beg said the Kashmiri people are struggling to end foreign domination and Pakistan is determined to support their just cause. He categorically denied Pakistan's involvement in Kashmir and said the movement has been launched by the Kashmiri people themselves and has its own dynamics. He said the movement has all the markings of becoming a successful war of independence.

In reply to a question on whether the current situation will take the shape of a full-scale war, General Beg said Pakistan does not want war, it wants to solve this issue peacefully, but at the same time it is fully prepared to face any challenge. The Army chief said there is no need for anxiety, as there is full harmony between the Armed Forces and the people.

On Afghanistan, he said there is a stalemate at present, but he expressed the hope that the issue will be resolved politically and peacefully.

Factory Begins Producing Tanks, Armored Vehicles

BK2003011890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1817 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] Islamabad, March 19 (AFP)—Pakistan's first indigenously built tank and armoured personnel carrier rolled off the factory line at a defence production complex near here Monday [19 March], official sources said.

The sources added that the country had also started producing an armoured recovery vehicle, designed to recover damaged or broken-down tanks on a battlefield, at the heavily rebuilt Taxila factory 20 kilometres north of here.

The new vehicles, named the T69-11 MP, the M113-A2, and the ARV W-653 respectively, would take part in the joint services parade on Pakistan Day in Islamabad on March 23, they said.

Pakistan last year manufactured its own long-range surface-to-air missiles and the sources described the latest products as "another milestone" in the country's defence production.

The chief of the Army staff, General Mirza Aslam Beg, who presided at the ceremony, termed it the "most significant achievement" towards self-sufficiency by Pakistan in vital defence equipment, adding that the tank had been produced three months ahead of schedule. The first prototype of the tank is expected to be ready for trials in June 1991.

The new tank would be "one of the best in the world," the general said, adding that the most important feature of tank manufacturing in Pakistan was the acquisition of the capability to design, develop and build the tank, the first time such technical know-how had been available to Pakistan.

Defence Ministry sources said the new tank was fitted with a 105 mm gun and a more powerful engine.

The factory will be able to manufacture 200 tanks a year.

The ARV W-653, which has a boom capable of rotating through 360 degrees, should be produced at the rate of 50 each year. The M113-A2 is an improved version of the M113-A, including a more powerful engine which would provide selected elements of the land forces with considerable mobility, the sources said.

Official Notes Border Trade With China Increased

BK1903030690 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Mar 90

[Text] The quantum of border trade between Pakistan and China has increased to 100 million rupees as against 40 million rupees last year. This was stated by the administrator of Northern Areas while addressing a meeting of the traders cooperative in Gilgit. He said Sino-Pakistan border trade symbolizes the friendship and historic ties between the people of two countries. He said the government will extend all possible assistance to the people to increase border trade with China.

The managing director of the traders cooperative told the meeting that nine generators imported from China are being installed at different places with the help of Chinese engineers.

Communications Satellite Launch Planned for Jun

BK1703075090 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Mar 90

[Text] Pakistan's first indigenously produced satellite, Badr-A, will be launched in June this year. The chairman of Suparco [Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission], Dr. Mohammad Shafie, said in Karachi today that the satellite, while in space over Pakistan, will perform two major tests. In the first test, messages will be sent from Karachi via satellite to Lahore station. The

second test will be of the digital communication experiment, during which information will be sent to the satellite, stored in it, and later sent to another ground station.

Special Assistant to Prime Minister Appointed

BK2103163490 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Mar 90

[Text] Mr. Anwarul Haq Chowdhury, an MNA [member of National Assembly] from Sialkot, has been appointed special assistant to the prime minister. He will take oath of his office in Islamabad shortly.

Mr. Anwarul Haq Chowdhury met the prime minister in Lahore today. He said it is the need of the hour to strengthen the hands of an elected prime minister for dignity and glory of the country and for grace of democratic values.

Peshawar Customs Seizes 3,500 Kg of Hashish

BK1503064790 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 15 Mar 90 p 6

[Text] Peshawar, March 14—Customs authorities in Peshawar seized 3,500 kilogram charas from an oil tanker at Daud Shah Banda on Kohat-Bannu road on Wednesday [14 March].

The driver of the tanker Naeem Gul and cleaner Mohammad Yunus both hailing from Abottabad were arrested on the spot and a case was registered against them under the customs act. The charas was intended to be smuggled to Karachi from tribal areas.

MSA Seizes 36 Tons of Hashish Off Karachi

BK1603072890 Lahore THE NATION in English 6 Mar 90 p 12

[Text] Karachi—Maritime Security Agency (MSA) intercepted a vessel some 70 miles off Karachi and seized 36 ton of charas. The MSA patrol vessel was approached by Preventive Collectorate of Customs who had some credible information that two vessels were carrying a huge consignment of charas for trans-shipment. The MSA vessels were immediately informed by MSA Headquarters Karachi who made the biggest ever seizure of quality drug meant for smuggling to a Western country.

According to details, the staff of the Preventive Collectorate of Customs was tipped two days back that two vessels loaded with charas weighing about 75 tons had left Makran Coast for trans-shipment of the consignment to a mothership in a specified area within territorial waters of Pakistan. In view of the
nature of operation the Customs
Security Agency for assistance.
ships already on patrol of 'econo
Pakistan was directed to proc
suspected vessels in the area po
suspected vessels was spotted
Karachi, slowly drifting towards
party reaching close to the vessel
in damaged condition. They foun
board the abandoned ship.

APP adds: After detailed discuss
between MSA and Customs it wa
chase of the second vessel lest th

After immediate repairs of the d
divers, it was brought to Kara
handed over to Custom authorit
traband contained in 1800 bags.

Important documents recovered
confirmed the information held b
ities that contraband charas was
vessels and were heading towards
close proximity maintaining cons
believed that the crew of the se
second vessel after sustaining da
tigations carried out for vast 4
important leads both at home and
tion gathered will be communic
cotic Control Board (PNCB), Isla

Senior officers of Preventive C
House, Karachi, have expressed
the valuable logistic and operation
by the Maritime Security Agency
may, however, be recalled that it i
the law enforcement agencies in
close cooperation to thwart the e
tional drug syndicates and smuggl
Security Agency (MSA) and Pak
extending similar assistance to la
particularly Customs House Ka
seizure of contraband goods and
high seas.

3 Killed, 6 Injured in Shooting

*BK2203023490 Islamabad Domes
0200 GMT 22 Mar 90*

[Text] Several shooting incident
from various places in Hyderab
terday. Radio Pakistan corresp
Medical College sources reported
killed and six injured in the incid

e distance involved and
contacted the Maritime
One of the Maritime
omic exclusive zone' of
eed and intercept the
ointed out. One of the
off the south coast of
ds the shore. The MSA
found it abandoned and
nd contraband charas on

sions and consultations
as decided to give up the
he first vessel may sink.

lamaged vessel by MSA
achi under escort and
ties along with the con-

d from the seized vessel
by the Customs author-
s being smuggled in two
ds the same direction in
stant radio contact. It is
eized vessel fled in the
amage. Extensive inves-
48 hours have revealed
d abroad. The informa-
cated to Pakistan Nar-
lamabad.

Collectorate of Custom
d deep appreciation for
onal assistance provided
y and Pakistan Navy. It
is not the first time that
Karachi have acted in
evil designs of interna-
glers. Pakistan Maritime
kistan Navy have been
law enforcing agencies,
arachi resulting in the
d arrest of smugglers on

g Incidents

estic Service in Urdu

nts have been reported
bad and Latifabad yes-
pondents citing Liaqat
d that three people were
idents.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed, with personal and place names rendered in accordance with FBIS transliteration style.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications—except those which have restricted dissemination due to copyright or other reasons—are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Information on the Official Use Only JPRS Reports must be obtained from FBIS at the address or telephone number given below.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche, unrestricted and Official Use Only reports) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D. C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.) For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (703) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available.

Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies—except the Official Use Only Reports—may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.